REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,897.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

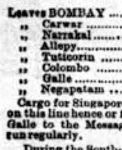
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 p.m.

May 1874.		June	
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	12
„ Carwar	30	„ Coconada	14
„ Narrakal ......June	3	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Allepy	3	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Tuticorin	5	„ Gopaulpore	16
„ Colombo	6	„ False Point	17
„ Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
„ Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

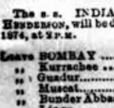
During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

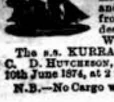
The s.s. INDIA, 1,660 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 p.m.

June 1874.		June 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	24
„ Kurrachee	7	„ Mahomerah	22
„ Guadur	8	„ Fao	22
„ Muscat	10	„ Bushire	24
„ Bunder Abbas	12	„ Bahrein	24
„ Linga	14	„ Linga	28
„ Bushire	16	„ Bunder Abbas	30
„ Koweit	16	„ Muscat ......July	2
„ Fao	18	„ Guadur	
„ Mahomerah	18	„ Kurrachee	7
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	10

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 p.m.

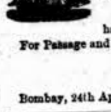
N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 29th May.



THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

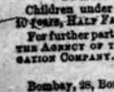
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE First-class Steamer CALYPSO, 2,000 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th June next. This Steamer has good accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

including a free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage and a liberal Table, (exclusive of Wines and Liquors.)

	1st Class.			Deck.
To Trieste	£40	......	......	£19-0
To Port Said	£30	......	......	£14-6
To Suez	£28	......	......	£13-7
To Aden	£16	......	......	£1-13

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, 28, Bombay Green, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	......	£15	Including Wines.	...... £4	Without food.
Suez	36	......	22		 8	
Port Said	38	......	24		 9	
Alexandria	39	......	25		 9-10	
Messina	50	......	34		 14	
Naples	50	......	34		 14	
Leghorn	50	......	34		 14	
Genoa	50	......	34		 14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa	52	......	35		 14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. ARBITRATOR, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunder.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents s.s. Arbitrator.

Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship MILFORD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th May 1874.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,

19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 29th May, 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SIMLA, (2,440 Tons, and 630 H.P.,) Captain J. Orman, will LEAVE for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 a.m., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 25th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 p.m., from Mazagon.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

No. 28, APOLLO STREET.

Under instruction from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of June 1874, at 2 p.m., the materials of the iron shed in the Dockyard. Deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken on the Lot being knocked down.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1874.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, 6, 8, 10 and 16 lights Crystal cut Glass Chandeliers, Table and Hanging Argand Lamps, Single and Double-branched Wallshades, handsome English and Brussels Carpets, a first-rate full-sized Slate Billiard Table, rich Engravings in maple and gilt frames, Silver articles, and a collection of valuable Books, &c., at the Bungalow of the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff at Gowalia Tank.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th instant, and the day following, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. have received instruction to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, the valuable Household Furniture, &c., the property of a deceased Gentleman, comprising glass and crockery wares, plated and silver articles, a set of blackwood camp dining tables, dining-room chairs, sideboard, telescopic jackwood and teakwood tables, drawing-room, carved, conversation, divan and sofa couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, circular, pier, and card tables, chiffoniers, bookshelves, round teapoys, blackwood music stands, mirrors, rich English and Brussels carpets, 6, 8, 10, and 16 light crystal cut-glass chandeliers, table and hanging argand lamps, plated candlesticks, pairs of single and double branched wallshades, a first-rate full-size mahogany slate billiard table with balls, cues, &c., by Bennett, carved glass-door cupboards, chest of drawers, a carved 4 post bedstead, camp cots, vases, figures and ornaments, a large musical box and stand, a correct-going 8 day clock, by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, wardrobes, rattan and folding arm-chairs, engravings in gilt and maple frames, a collection of valuable English and Guzerati books and other miscellaneous articles, &c.

AT 3 P.M.

One Grey Arab Horse, and one Buggy

No Catalogues, and the property is now on inspection.

The Billiard Table will be put up on the first day of sale at 3 o'Clock precisely.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1874.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PEARLS.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms—

On account and risk of Mr. Mahadew Radhaynllub.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 28th inst., and following days, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the respective premises, by order of Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein Ally Shah Cadree, the administrator of the estate and effects of Syed Hoosein bin Syed Ally Shah Cadree the following Properties :—

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenements or dwelling house and shed standing thereon, situate lying and being at Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleswar, containing by admeasurement 857 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 59 and 6, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164 and 164, and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlalljee Maharaj, on or towards the West by a Passage, on or towards the North by the Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property Lot No. 3.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenements or sheds standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Khetwady New Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1,715-5-9 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 164, and 164, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Chimunlalljee Maharaj, on or towards the West by the property of Eloobaee, widow, on or towards the north by the property Lot No. 2, and on or towards the south by the Khetwady New Road.

AUCTION SALE of Landed property at Mowza Davenur, near Trombay.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee, Thucker Petambe Omersey, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Bhicoo Vinoba Sugeray, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of ground, with bungalow, compound, trees, &c., situate lying and being in Davenur, near Trombay in Salsette in Thana Zilla, on the east by a Lane, or water passage, on the west by the vacant ground of Narayen Crustna Laud, on the north by the property of Thucker Petamber Omersey, by the vacant ground of Shapoorjee Pestonjee, and by Tank called Dove Tull, and on the south by the ground of Joona Gaw, by the ground of Cursetjee Cama, and by Lane Pethi Govun.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, a full-toned Cottage Piano, by Ralph Allison and Co., a handsome 4 wheel dog-cart, a serviceable Carriage Horse, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, Carriage, Horse, &c., the property of G. R. C. Westbrook, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Managers.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—The DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. (equivalent to Rupees Thirty-five per Share), declared at the Tenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be paid on and after the Second of June 1874, on production of Share Certificates to Shareholders on the Register at this date.

By Order,

GEO. PUGH, Manager in India.

Head Office, Byculla, 21st May 1874.

BADMINTON.

All Requisites for this Game, in strong Case complete, Rs. 30. SPARE BATS AND SHUTTLECOCKS.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

RARE AND REAL!!! BEST MOCHA COFFEE, JUST ARRIVED.

Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE A BARGAIN.

A Four-seated open CARRIAGE, handsome and comfortable, with a pair of well matched, fast trotting young Grey HORSES, with a set of plated mounted HARNESS, the property of a Gentleman proceeding to England. Price moderate to effect quick sale. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

RAYMOND'S IMPROVED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

Canadian Manufacture.

NETT CASH PRICE, Rs. 32, COMPLETE.

N. V. CURRANEE,

6, Church Lane, Bombay. Sole Agent.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DADABHOY CAWASJEE, 8, Meadow Street, two doors from Messrs. Rose & Co., begs to inform the PUBLIC in GENERAL that he has an extensive STOCK of Harrison Bros.' Best PLATEDWARE of all descriptions, Rich Cut and Straw stem Glassware, rich Pint and Quart Decanters and Claret Jugs, sold by piecemeal. Hanging and Table Lamps, 2 and 3 light Lustres, Mother-o'-pearl Dessert Knives, Fish Eating Knives, Mappin's Table Cutlery, Rich Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, Rich Toilet Sets, Florentine Jugs, and miscellaneous other articles. Also received, ex Timour, a consignment of Round Plated Lamps, with twisted Rods. Also a few fashionable Portico and Corridor Lamps. Prices very moderate. Articles hired for a day or month.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE to TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION .... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

THURSDAY, 28th MAY.

PLAYING WITH FIRE,

and the New Burlesque of

LITTLE DON GIOVANNI.

FRIDAY, 29th MAY.

GRAND SHAKESPEREAN NIGHT,

BENEFIT

MISS CARRY GEORGE,

ROMEO & JULIET.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is on view. Doors open at half-past 8 ; commence at 9.

PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late LIEUTENANT COLONEL FREDERICK LAING MACKESON, Bombay Staff Corps, are requested to pay their Debts and forward their Claims to the Undersigned within a month from this date, after which date no Claims will be acknowledged.

JULIAN HOBSON, Major,

President Committee of Adjustment.

Ahmedabad, 25th May 1874.

NOTICE.—A HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS of the BOMBAY CIVIL FUND will be HELD in the Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 6th June 1874, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order of the Trustees,

JOHN JARDINE,

Secretary Civil Fund.

Bombay, Civil Fund Office, 27th May 1874.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the purchase of 500 Tons, more or less, of WROUGHT IRON SCRAP, which can be seen on application at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering to specify the price per ton, and the Scrap Iron to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

Each Tender to be marked "Tender for Wrought Iron Scrap" sealed and addressed to the Agent, G. I. P. R., at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, before noon of the 8th proximo.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 27th May 1874.

ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES, FERN LEA VILLA, GUILDFORD, SURREY, ENGLAND, conducted by Mrs. G. C. BAYSTON. Parents desirous of placing their Children, where they will receive a first class English Education, with all the modern accomplishments, combined with home comforts and maternal care, will find this Establishment in every way suited to their requirements, Mrs. Bayston having been for many years successfully engaged in the tuition and training of young Ladies.

The house is situated in a most healthy and pleasant locality, near the Surrey Downs. The highest references given and required.

SCRAP ALBUMS.

HALF-BOUND, cloth board, 14" by 10½", containing about 25 leaves of cardboard hung on cloth .... Rs. 11 4

FULL BOUND, SMOOTH MOROCCO, ditto ditto ditto, with gilt tooling 15 0

FULL BOUND MOROCCO, handsomely gilt and tooled, and lettered "Scraps" 14 by 9 .... 25 8

** The two last mentioned books are specially suitable for presentation.

ALBUMS for NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS, 9½ by 12	5 8
DITTO, Ditto, small size	2 4
SPRING MUSIC BINDERS, full music size, with spring back, lettered "Music"	3 0
MUSIC BOOKS, bound in cloth, size of Manuscript Music, 1 quire	1 6
DITTO, Ditto, 2 quires	2 0
PORTFOLIOS for Drawings, &c., large size, 25 by 19, dark-green cloth, with strings, and inside holland flaps	7 8

CARTE DE VISITE ALBUMS, ARMORIAL AND CREST ALBUMS, &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

A LADY proceeding to England by Steamer would be glad to TAKE CHARGE of ONE or TWO CHILDREN. Address "R.," care of *Gazette* Office.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! For Fresh, Genuine, and Cheapest English Fruit, Flower, and Vegetable Seeds, apply only to PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and also for Garden Knives at Rs. 1-8-0 each.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

For Sale, at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

CUNLIFFE DOBSON & Co.'s

Champagne	at Rs. 40 per dozen.	
Sherry	„ 25	„

LARRONDE FRERES'

Margaux	„ 12	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 20	„
Superior Old Cognac	„ 25	„
Sauterne	„ 15	„

COSSART, GORDON & Co.'s

Madeira in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks.

REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have RECEIVED, EX S.S. PEKIN, a supply of—

CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE,

Sibadey's Brand,

At Rs. 24 per dozen ;

Also,

HALF-PINT CHAMPAGNE,

Wachter's Brand,

In Hampers of 2 Dozen,

Rs. 27 per Hamper.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Marcobrunner	..	...Rs.	30 per doz.	qts.
Victoria Berg	...	... „	30	„ „
Laubenheimer	...	... „	15	„ „
Steinwein	...	... „	20	„ „
Liebfraumilch	...	... „	20	„ „
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	...	... „	14	„ „
Chateau Leoville	...	... „	24	„ „
Chateau Lafite	...	... „	28	„ „
ITALIAN CLARET—in barrels of 50 Gallons and above, Rs. 100 each.				
Do. Bottled here	...	... „	6	„ „
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	...	... „	18	„ „

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 27th January 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES are issued to cover GOODS and BUILDINGS in all parts of Bombay, as also in the Mofussil, at the lowest rates charged by other First-class Offices.

LYON & Co.,

Bombay Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at the moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms :—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a FIRST STOREY & GODOWN of a spacious House, having Vehar Water, and good Sea-breeze, situated at Small Colaba, St. Thomas's Street, opposite Messrs. Remington and Co.'s Cotton Screws, House No. 120. For further particulars apply to MANOCKJEE NOWROJEE, Meadow Street, No 32, Fort, or at No. 127, Small Colaba.

NOTICES.

EXCHANGE.—A SUBALTERN of a crack Infantry Corps proceeding to Europe in about a year is desirous of EXCHANGING into the BOMBAY or BENGAL STAFF CORPS. For particulars apply to "J.," care of Messrs GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Army Agents, Bombay.

BAZAAR SUPPLIES.—Mr. E. MANECKJEE begs most respectfully to thank his numerous CONSTITUENTS who have hitherto patronised him by entrusting their BAZAAR SUPPLIES to him, and requests the continuance of their kind support. In addition to their daily requirements he undertakes to supply any other articles which may be required for their comfort or use

E. MANECKJEE,

Bombay, No. 24, opposite the Marine Lines Station, or Crawford Markets.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY, for ONE YEAR, of WAX-CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 3rd June 1874 at 12 noon.

2nd.—Parties tendering must make a Cash Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the security required by the Department.

3rd.—No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender

4th.—Samples of the articles to be supplied and the forms of Tender can be seen and particulars known by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily

C. A. STUART, Post Master.

Bombay, General Post Office, dated 15th May 1874.

THE COLABA COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COLABA COMPANY (Limited), will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, on THURSDAY, the Twenty-eighth day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

Firstly.—To confirm the following Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Thirteenth day of May, 1874, that is to say—

1. That the Colaba Company (Limited) be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866.

2. That the Liquidator or Liquidators of the Colaba Company (Limited) when appointed, be authorised to purchase the interest of any member dissenting under Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act of 1866, either out of the cash in the hands of the Company or out of moneys to be raised by such Liquidator or Liquidators by mortgaging or selling any portion of the property of the Company.

Secondly.—To appoint a Liquidator or Liquidators and to fix his or their remuneration.—Dated this Twentieth day of May 1874.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE BERAR COTTON GINNING AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this COMPANY will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Treacher's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of June next, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of considering the advisability of reconstructing the same, and of transferring the business and Assets of the Company to another Joint-Stock Company, now in course of formation, to be called the NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited, when it will be proposed to wind up this Company voluntarily. To appoint Liquidators or a Liquidator, and to fix their or his remuneration, and to confer authority upon the said Liquidators or Liquidator, pursuant to the terms of Section 175 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, to accept Shares in the said New Berar Company Limited, in payment of the business Assets and Property of this Company, all the clothes

By Order of the ...... to

GADDUM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, Bombay, 23rd May 1874.

TO OUR CONSTITUENTS.

WE regret the necessity of CAUTIONING you AGAINST UNSCRUPULOUS TRADERS who are IMITATING the get-up of our well-known OLD COGNACS, adopting our original heart-shaped, label, which unfortunately we failed to register, and sometimes refilling our bottles with trashy compounds of their own. Our trade mark is well known, and this we beg our friends will always insist on *being clearly shown.* The prospects of the vintages are somewhat favourable ; should the Wines escape frost, prices will decline, and we shall immediately give our supporters the advantages we shall ourselves, premature, however, to assert positively that we shall be enabled to do this. Champagnes cannot be quoted cheaper, even should a fair average yield be made, so great is the scarcity of genuine wine. We thank you for your continued kind patronage, and refer you to our Mr. J. E. Bodger, in Bombay, and to our Mr. A. L. Fraser, in Calcutta, for all your Wine requirements, as also for our prices and terms.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

London, 1st May 1874.

NOVELTIES FOR PRESENTATION TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

HAMILTON & Co.,

JEWELLERS, &c., OF CALCUTTA,

Maintain in their Show-rooms Stocks of Articles of

INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

Emanating from their own Manufactory, as well as from various native centres of industry, and expressly selected with a view to their suitability for

PRESENTS TO SEND TO EUROPE.

To satisfy inquirers after articles of native make entirely, an assortment of each of the following has been placed on view at their BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

RICH TRICHINOPOLY GOLD JEWELLERY,

Of rich colored Gold, elaborately chased in the usual well-known style, and consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings Lockets, Crosses, Studs and Sleeve-links, &c.

CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,

Which is a special manufacture of some districts in Eastern Bengal, and which is particularly worthy of attention on account of its exquisite Lace-like pattern and pure frosted white color.

GOLD-MOHUR OR COIN JEWELLERY,

Consisting of elegant and useful Ornaments, made up to order of Indian Gold Coins.

CASHMERE SILVER GOODS,

Made to our especial order in Cashmere itself, of pure Silver, and richly gilt with pure Gold.

The ornamentation of these beautiful goods is in a style peculiar to the Artizans of the *Happy Valley.* The delicate and elaborate chasing, which is further brought into prominence by being richly gilt, suggests the well-known Pine-apple pattern so noticeable in Cashmere Shawls. The List comprises *Surroys* and *Claret Jugs, Tumblers, Mugs, Goblets, Salvers, Tankards Muffineers, Napkin Rings, Crosses, Pendants, &c.*

TIGER CLAWS.

Mounted in rich gold, as Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, &c., &c.

Orders respectfully solicited. Discount for Cash.

HAMILTON & Co., Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON SEWING-MACHINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED UPON ANY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY HAVE BEEN AWARDED TO THE ABOVE, COMPANY, AT THE

VIENNA UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1873,

IN ADDITION TO

THE GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS AND THE GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT

FOR THE EXCELLENCE AND PERFECTION OF THEIR SEWING MACHINES,

HIS MAJESTY THE

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA

HAS CONFERRED THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF

"FRANCIS JOSEPH,"

UPON THE

HON'BLE NATHANIAL WHEELER,

PRESIDENT OF THE WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

For his Pre-eminent services in Sewing-Machine industry, and his was the ONLY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY recommended by the International Jury for the

GRAND DIPLOMA OF HONOUR



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	Rs. 105
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	„ 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	„ 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	„ 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	„ 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	„ 165

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

FAIR MARKET VALUE ALLOWED FOR MACHINES OF OTHER MAKERS EXCHANGED FOR WHEELER & WILSON'S.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

None are genuine without the name of the Firm impressed on the *Cloth Plate*—

'WHEELER & WILSON M'F'G. Co., BRIDGEPORT, CONN."

And their Trade Mark on the BED PLATE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,

No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET.

SUB-AGENTS.

Poona	Messrs. Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee & Sons.
Surat	Sorabjee Edulgee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore	Messrs. Cursetjee & Co.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR:

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH & QUEENSBERRY, K.G.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS :

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF STAIR, K.T.

HEAD OFFICE.

EDINBURGH, 3 AND 5 GEORGE STREET.

THE FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY was held at Edinburgh on the 29th April 1874.

JAMES HOPE, Jr., Esq., W. S., in the Chair.

RESULTS COMMUNICATED IN THE REPORT.

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1873 (2,137 Proposals)	£1,460,240 3 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1873 (1,802 Policies)	£1,218,619 3 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1873	£39,149 2 7
Claims by Death during the year 1873, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£351,840 15 8
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£5,741,916 4 7
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1873 (of which £1,038,080 7s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,576,999 16 10

REVENUE, upwards of SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per Annum.

ASSETS, upwards of FOUR AND A HALF MILLIONS STERLING.

The Company was established in Edinburgh in 1825. It has been conducted with much success, which may be attributed not only to its extensive and influential connections, but more particularly to the liberality of its dealings, and to the constant attention paid by the Directors to the adoption of improvement and facilities in connection with the contract of Life Assurance.

BONUS ADDITIONS TO POLICIES.

The Company have divided Profits on Eight occasions, in 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860 1865, and 1870, when large additions were made to Policies. The next Division will take place in 1875, and all who assure during the present year will secure two years' Additions to their Policies on that occasion.

Tables of Rates and all further information can be obtained by application at the Offices of the Company in Bombay or at any of the Agencies at home or abroad.

WILL. THO. THOMSON, Manager.

D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. ROBERTSON, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation. | K. C. MACIVER, Esq., Messrs. Wallace and Co.

A. CRAIGIE, Esq., Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen. | A. E. ASHLEY, Esq., The London, A. & A. Co., Limited.

MEDICAL ADVISER :

Dr. JOHN MACKENZIE.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN CO., Limited.

BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE NOTED

GRAND SQUARE "SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

PIANOFORTES FOR SALE OR HIRE.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE.

NEW MUSIC BY EVERY MAIL.

CONCERTINAS, BANJOS, GUITARS, TAMBOURINES, VIOLINS,

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

MILITARY BAND INSTRUMENTS,

COMPLETE ASSORTMENTS ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments, are Now Ready, and copies will be forwarded upon application.

S. ROSE & CO.,

10, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR GENTLEMEN'S HOSIERY,

SPECIALLY SELECTED for the HOT SEASON.

GENT'S BANIANS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino	Six.	14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	„	19 0	21 0
Best Super A. & Co.'s Special-make, Shrinkless	„	25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, medium substance	„	31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted Half Silk	„	40 0	45 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS. Double Feet and Heels.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super „	„	11 0	12 8
Fine Fancy Colours	„	14 8	16 0
Extra Super „	„	16 8	18 0
Best Fancy Stripes	„	18 0	21 0
Best Lisle Thread	„	25 0	28 0
Real Balbriggan	„	28 0	32 0
KNICKERBOCKERS for Sportsmen......per pair.		4 12	5 8

PURE MERINO SOCKS. Soft and Shrinkless.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Mixtures	Doz.	15 8	17 8
Super Drab or Fawn	„	17 8	19 8
Drab Fancy Stripes	„	17 8	19 8
Vecuna Merino, a new Introduction, very thin and comfortable		22 0	25 0
Stout Merino, Plain		19 0	21 0
Stout Ribbed „		19 0	22 0

GENT'S DRAWERS.

Fine Dressed Cotton, Six	26 0	29 0
Fine Dressed Cotton Trunk, for Riding, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino	36 0	42 0
Fine Summer Merino, Spliced Double Riding Seats	42 0	48 2
Stout Grey Shetland for Travellers	31 0	35 0
Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 0	2 4

SLEEPING KIT.

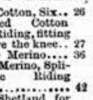
Oxford Cloth, Cool and Absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Flannel, Shrunk. This is a very Superior Article	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, a delightful texture, in equal quantities, all the new Designs	17 1	19 8
Best Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

PYJAMAS.

Printed Cambric......six.	16 8	18 0
Oxford Cloth ......each	4 12	5 8
Wove Flannel ......each	8 0	9 0

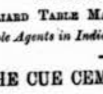
DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 8
Wove Flannel	17 0	19 0
Fancy Stripes, with Wool Girdle	20 0	23 0



THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

ASQUITH & COMPANY.



MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

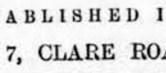
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS

TO

H.M. the QUEEN,  H.R.H. the PRINCE of WALES.

ESTABLISHED IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON IN 1815, AND IN BOMBAY IN 1842.

BOMBAY HOUSE—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

REVISED PRICE LIST.

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE. (Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees.)

		Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
„ Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
„ Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
„ Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	14	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	22	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

			Qts.	Pts.
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Branded.	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES.

(Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)

	Qts.	Pts.
Magnums, Finest Dry	86	—
Finest Dry Sparkling	44	23½
„ „ „ per Hamper of 24½-pints	27	—
Fine Dry Sparkling (Star)	38	—
Good Sparkling	3?½	18
Carte Blanche, "Sibadey's" Brand	24	—

GERMAN WINES.

	Qts.	Pts.
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscatel	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Braunberger	27½	15½
Hock „ Johannisberger	42½	22½
„ „ Rudesheimer	27½	15½
„ „ Hochheimer	24½	14
„ „ Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c. (Per Dozen. In Bombay including all charges. Rupees. Qts.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	18½
Madeira, East India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	26

PORTS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle, original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.

		Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale	Black capsule	34
„ old pale	Yellow capsule	30
„ pale	White capsule	27
„ pale	Blue capsule	23
Rum, Old Jamaica, superior 1st quality.	„	24½
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„	21
Whisky, Irish, 1st quality	„	12½
„ Scotch, 1st quality	„	22½
Geneva, in flasks	„	19

ASSORTED LIQUEURS.

Each Case containing 12 Pint bottles, viz.—

White Curaçao, Anti Choléra, Cherry Brandy, Crème de Thé, White Anisette, Curaçao Sec, Crème de Vanille, Noyeau de Martinique, Oranges Amères, Persicot, Roses sans Epines, Maraschino .... per case 27½

LIQUEURS.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curaçao, finest Amsterdam, Orange or White	39	20½
Maraschino di Zara, best	38	20
Noyeau	37	—
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	29½	15½
Orange Bitters, best	20½	—
Kill the Crow Bitters	29½	—

Terms :—*Three Months' Credit allowed, references being satisfactory. A liberal Discount for* Cash. *Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Merchants and Traders, who may be supplied direct from our London House if preferred.*

No Wines should be critically tasted for more than a week or so after delivery, as all descriptions require rest after being moved.

INDIA PALE ALE.—BASS'.—This article bottled by our London House, was so highly spoken of last season, that we have made arrangements to continue our shipments for the current year. Our present prices are as follows, viz. :—

	Nett Cash with order.	Credit.
Casks containing 6 Dozen Pints	Rs. 3 8 per Dozen.	Rs. 3 12 per Dozen.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,

CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,

BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., G.C.S.I.,

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables, which, from the numerous testimonials received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Persia, Ceylon, Batavia, Manilla, the Straits and Siam are now shown to be the only ones appreciated in the places named. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C. L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production, and will bear favourable comparison with those of any European makers.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

Throughout India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of Billiard, Battue, and Bagatelle may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

Billiard Cushions Renovated.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,

THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,

WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener. Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

Billiard Table Manufacturers, Calcutta.

Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (Registered).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability ; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement ; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Ware of every description ; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

Price per Bottle—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

Here are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result ; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality ; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

C. LAZARUS & Co. would urge the necessity of parties refraining from purchasing in Europe articles of Furniture said to be made expressly for India. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had recourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

THE RINDERPEST IN BOMBAY.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING, CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

A large number of these useful machines have been ordered by the Government of India for use in Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market to-day opens dull, probable sales only 8,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 3,000 bales against 6,000 on the same date last year. Futures in New York are quoted ¼ cent per lb. lower, but Mid Uplands on the spot are still 18⅝ cents. per lb. Consols have declined to 93¼, and Bar Silver is still 58 9/16 per ounce.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling bills have again been very limited, sellers showing no disposition to place their paper even at a decline of 1/16d. from yesterday's rates. For 6 months' sight Bank bills 1s. 11d. is the nominal quotation, but bankers are not willing drawers at that. Credits have been sold to houses at 1s. 11 1/16d. for 6 months' sight, and to Banks at 1s. 11 3/32d. The Bank of Bombay rates of discount have been reduced this afternoon one per cent. all round, which will add to the easier feeling already apparent in the Money market, and with the falling off in our export business a further reduction cannot be far distant. There is still a strong enquiry for bills on Calcutta, and rates have advanced to from 3/16 to ¼ per cent. premium for demand, but there are no sellers.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is in active request at an advance of about ¼ per cent., but holders are very firm and only a small business has resulted. We quote:—Fours Rs. 103¾ to ½; Fours and a half Rs. 104¼; Fives and a half Rs. 108 3/16.

SHARES have shown great firmness to-day, especially Bank of Bombays, which are one per cent. higher. Land shares are improving and Spinning Companies also continue in favour. Closing quotations are:—

New Bank of Bombay	785
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	472½
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	120
Mazagon Land Company	920
Bombay Press Company	1,025
Ditto New	235
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	582½
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,875
Dhurumsey Spinning	1,780
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,420
Manockjee Petit's	1,465
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,600
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450

COTTON.—A more active enquiry has been observable to-day, and a moderate extent of buying is reported at the full rates of yesterday, but no actual advance can be quoted.

FREIGHTS by steam are steady at £3-6-3 to £3-7-6, but by sail the enquiry is slow at £3-2 6 to £3-5-0 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are flat, but there is no quotable change in values.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEARL 366 tons, Captain C. Doert, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain C. C. D. Hutcheson, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Wedderburn, Mrs. Totlock, Mr. Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and servant, Acting Sub-conductor A. Wiffin and wife, and twenty-five deck passengers.

THE s. s. HUTTON, 1,528 tons, Captain F. W. Hodge, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Swonsbourne and two children, Captain and Mrs. Weir, Mr. H. Lea, Mr. Hunt and two children, Mrs. Heating and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Spears, Mr. A. Lamb, Mrs. Allan and two children, Mr. Sturgeon, and Mr. Hoodward.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (April 19th) via the Canal, with the English mail and the following cargo:—135 boxes gold, 9 boxes specie, 6 packages gum, 19 casks glassware, 834 packages stores, 50 bales twist, 30 cases hook, 19 cases provisions, 8 cases whisky, 659 packages piece goods, 28 cases paper, 5 cases candles, 112 cases bolts, 47 cases wine, 5 kegs nails, 2 cases cochineal, 3 cases toys, 3 cases hardware, 12 cases lamps, 29 cases medicine, 400 kegs red lead, 2,759 packages iron, and many other packages merchandise and some other packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Cathay (s)	Dundas	London, April 19.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Hutton (s)	Hodge	Liverpool.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutcheson	Kurrachee.
	Pearl (s)	Doert	Cutch.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Abbotsford, to Port Said.
Steamer Cathay, to China, &c.
Ship Lebanon, to Liverpool.
Barque Semipiternal, to Mauritius via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.
22 Busheer (s) ... Smith ... Rangoon, 16th May.
Arabia (s) ... Hart ... Moulmein, 11th May.
Sea Gull (s) ... Ridge ... Saigon, 9th May.
23 James C Stevenson ... Beale ... Poondymudaka, 28th Ap.
Lotus (s) ... Castle ... Saigon, 5th May.

May DEPARTURES.
22 Ivanhoe and City o Madras.
23 Steamer Duke of Sutherland. Ship Cicero, Barque Decide

ADEN.

April ARRIVALS.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
27 Adelaide, ship Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
May.
4 Albion, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
5 Skive Bloom, ship, Cochran, from Newcastle.
12 Frelon, Fch G B, Connean, from Maho.
13 Elligowan, ss, Thurston, from London.
13 Hydree, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
13 Simla, ss, Orman, from Venice.
13 G. davery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
14 Lombardy, ss, Gi son, from Suez.
14 Tynemouth Castle, ss, Wood, from Rangoon.
14 Hart H M G B, ss, Royes, from Suez.
14 Fuzzel Curreem, ship, Nacoda, from Jedda.
14 Lord Cl de, ship, Ellis, from Jedda.
15 Inadys, ss, R godet, from Shangahi.
15 Dicidee, F G B, ss Rivals, from Toulon.
15 Ausogarius, ss, Kunnman, from Natal.
16 Cella ss, Harris, from Bombay.
16 Adestia, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
16 Calcutta, ss, from Zanzibar.
17 Ægean, ss, Spowart, from London.
18 Navarino, ss, Rutter, from Calcutta.
18 Riga, ss, Clarke, from Bombay.
18 Indus, ss, Barratt, from Bombay.
18 Head-quarters, ss, Irvine, from Bombay.
18 C H Sou e, ship, Gray, fr m Liverpool.
19 Euphrates, ss, Melville, from Bombay.
19 Chelydra, ss, Gould, from Beypore.
19 Calypso, ss, Crilovich, from Trieste.
20 Antimore, ss, Crompton, from Colombo.

May. DEPARTURES.
13 Sim'a, ss, Orman, to Bombay.
14 Hydree, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
14 Lombardy, ss, Gill s n, to Calcutta.
14 Tynemouth Castle, ss, Wood, to Malta.
15 Inays, ss Rezoded, to Marseilles.
16 Frelon, Fch G B Connean, to Toulon.
16 Hart, H M G B, Royes, to Singapore.
16 Fuzzel Curreem, ship, Nacoda, to Bombay.
16 Dicidee, Fch G B, Rivals, to Mahi.
17 Lord Clide, ship, Ellis, to Bombay.
17 C-lla,'s s, Harris, to Liverpool.
18 Ægean, ss, Spowart, to Kurrachee.
18 Navarino, ss, Rutter, to London.
18 Riga, ss, Clarke, to Live p ol.
18 Indus, ss, Barratt, to Suez.
19 Ausogarius, ss, Konnman, to Mussowa.
19 Head-quarters, ss, Irvine, to Marseilles.
20 Sleive bloom, sh p, Cochran, to Diamond Island.
20 Calcutta, ss, to Bombay.
20 Chelydra ss, Gould, to London.
20 Calypso, ss, Crilovich, to Bombay.
20 Antymore, ss, Crompton, to London.

April. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.
7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
27 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.
May.
4 Albion, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
13 Ellengoven, ss, Thurston, from London.
13 Godavery, ss, Mortemord, from Mauritius.
16 Adewtia, ship, Taylor, from Liverpool.
18 C H Soule, ship, Gray, from Liverpool.
19 Euphrates, ss, Melville, from Bombay.

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for Khangaum and Oomrawuttee for week ended 9th May.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	315 10 0	112
Goods	1,024 2 0	168
Electric Telegraph	9 0 0	...
Total	1,348 12 0	Total [illegible]

WARDHA (STATE) RAILWAY, HINGANGHAT AND SONAGOON STATIONS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage of Wardha (State) Railway, Hinganghat and Sonagoon Stations for week ended 16th April 1874.

	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers	164 9 0	45
Goods	679 9 0	69
Electric Telegraph	5 0 0	...
Total	849 2 0	114

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 23rd May 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	55,849 0 0
Merchandise	1,13,232 0 0
Earth Trains	1,168 0 0
Electric Telegraph	667 0 0
Total Rs.	1,70,916 0 0

Corresponding week in May 1873.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	41,199 0 0
Merchandise	1,18,637 0 0
Earth Trains	592 0 0
Electric Telegraph	784 0 0
Total Rs.	1,61,212 0 0
Increase Rs.	9,704 0 0

DAILY IMPORTS.—27TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Palermo, s, 34 drums turpentine and 200 drums boiled oil, R. Angus and Co.
Caradoc, s, 4 casks brasswire, Joseph Soares; 3 casks glassware, Somar Veera.

FROM LONDON.
Abbotsford, s, 8 bales printing paper and 1 case gold paper, Bhicoo Saeeba and Co; 24 cases yellow M. sheets, Dyal Ruttonsy; 1 cask hardware, Adamally Akbarally; 2 cases glassware, Essoofally Heptoola; 42 cases old tom, Jeewanjee Ruttonjee's Sons; 13 casks empty bottles, M. B. Madden and Co; hogshead cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 36 cases medicine, Nuthoo Mooljee; 62 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Esmail Fazel.
Palermo, s, 24 bags bird shot, Tyebally Dawoodbhoy; 30 cases whiskey, Jemsetjee Nowrojee.
Milford, 5 cases glassware, E. P. Mahomed.

FROM MARSEILLES.
India, s, 50 cases vermouth, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia

FROM GENOA.
India, s, 30 cases brandy, Adarjee Dorabjee; 160 cases brandy and 9 cases wine, Pochajee Framjee and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—27TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Macedon, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 20 bales wool, Khamchund Sitaldass.
Centurion, 100 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.
Sandringham, 720 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
Ashgrove, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Khorasan, 800 bales cotton, S. L. Macnghten.
East, 350 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Lochness, 90 bales cotton, Chimondass Mahadewdass.
Timor, 100 bales wool, and 1,550 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Jane Ingels, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Mahableshwur, 875 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 750 bales cotton, J.C. Bushby & Co; 300 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.
Glenhuntley, 300 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Lebanon, 1 900 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Hutton, s, 5 bales wool, S. Tyebjee; 127 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy.
Palermo, s, 28 bales cotton, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 9 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama & Co; 52 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 200 bales cotton, Framji Sealy & Co.
Ariel, s, 31 bales wool, Ramjee Raychund; 250 bales cotton, Dawarkadas Motilall; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co; 64 bales cotton, Nansy Tezpall; 112 bales cotton, Munor Hurruckchund; 150 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton & Co; 68 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 127 bales cotton, Ragoobhoy Dayabhoy.
Paraense, s, 54 bags cocculus indicus and 125 cwts. coir yarn Cursandas Nensy; 125 bales hemp, Tricum Nuthoo; 41 bales hemp and 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 75 bales cotton, Heeranund Passoonud; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dossabhoy Hormusjee Cama and Co; 26 bales cotton, Muthooradass Chapsee; 100 bales cotton, Vullubdass Gopaldass, 60 bales cotton, Lalljee Thackersee; 60 bales cotton, Bhanjee Heerjee.
Arbitrator, s, 30 bales wool, Tilloomul Chimandass; 45 bales cotton, Sorabjee Shapoorjee; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Penedo, s, 400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
India, s, 40 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.
Abbotsfood, s, 1,000 cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR GENOA.
India, s, 40 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE
Pembrokeshire, 40 cwt horns, Goolam Russool Abdool Cader.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.
Caradoc s, 900 bales cotton, Grendon Tippet & Co.

FOR SUEZ.
Simla s, 2 cases silk, Mahomed Saduck Neemajee; 12 robbins pepper, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.
Cathay s, 832 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Cathay s, 28½ chests opium, Sewlall Motilall.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the report of the commission on grievances is likely to be delayed somewhat, various points having suggested themselves at the last moment which require to be carefully considered before any final decision can be come to.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing to the *Standard* from Aldershot, with reference to the Duke's inspection there on Tuesday, concludes as follows:—"After the drill Commander-in-Chief inspected the last joined recruits, who, taking them altogether, add more to the normal than the real strength of their corps, and number many weedy boys of seventeen among them. In one regiment we happen to know that not long ago it was found necessary to pay the recruits' coats to such an extent that when the musketry instructor took them in hand he found that they could not get the butt of the rifle into the shoulder. The padding had, therefore, to be taken out." Can this be true? we have been asked. Although we regret very much having to do so, we feel bound to reply in the affirmative. And this is what short service has brought us to!—*Army and Navy Gazette*

ARRIVALS—May 23.
Powlett, Lieutenant, Madras Royal Artillery, on leave, from Bolorum.

MAY 27.
Scott, Major, Madras Royal Engineers, from leave, from England.
Wynter, Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, from leave, from England.
Harcourt, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—May 27.
Hills, Major, Royal Engineers, from leave, to Kirkee.
Wynter, Lieutenant, Madras 16th Lancers, from leave, to Secunderabad.
Scott, Major, Madras Royal Engineers, from leave, to Madras.
Metcalfe, Captain, 83rd Regiment, from leave, to Ahmedabad.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12·8 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

May—1874.	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th
Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fah.	29·742	29·733	29·716	29·704	29·666	29·676	29,695
Temperature of the Air	85·2	85·0	85·2	85·1	85·4	86·1	85·8
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·5	87·9	77·9	77·3	78·1	78·6	79·2
Dew Point	76·1	75·3	75·3	74·5	75·5	75·9	76·9
Relative Humidity of Air	0·747	0·731	0·729	0·709	0·729	0.723	0·754
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	3·0	5·4	3·8	2·4	3·6	4·6	6·6
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M on following day	88·7	88·4	89·1	8.·8	89·3	89 8	90·2
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	81·4	81·0	80·8	80·7	80·1	80·2	81·4
General Direction of Wind	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 217	Miles. 241	Miles. 200	Miles. 190	Miles. 173	Miles. 181	Miles. 214
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0.00

(*a*) W, WNW, W, WSW.
(*b*) WSW, W, WNW, NW, WNW, W, WSW.
(*c*) WSW, WNW, WSW, W, WSW.
(*d*) W, WNW, W, WSW, W.
(*e*) WSW, NW, WNW, W, WSW, W.
(*f*) W, SW, SE, W, WSW, W.
(*g*) W, WNW, SSW, SW, WSW.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TEACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—
Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.
HENRY—May 6th, at 52, Regency Square, Brighton, the wife of Captain George F. Henry, of a son.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.
MACKESON—May 23rd, at Ahmedabad, Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Laing Mackeson, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 48 years.

DEATHS.
WALTON—May 4th, on board the P. and O. steamer Mirzapore in the Red Sea, John Leslie, aged seven months, and on the 6th May, Beatrice Frances, children of Mr. and Mrs. Walton, Kurrachee.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.
LAMBRICK—May 20th, at 72, Dhurrumtollah, Calcutta, the wife of J. H. Lambrick, Esq. H. M. B. P. S., of a son.
WEATHERALL—May 16th, at Dacca, the wife of H. M. Weatherall, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.
COUNSELL—May 22nd, at Calcutta, of ulcerated sore-throat, Ada Isabella, the beloved daughter of Mr. James A. Counsell, aged 13 years and 10 months.
DWYER—May 23rd, at Monghyr, J. R. Dwyer.
HANSON—May 21st, at Goomtee Bridge, Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, Jounpore, P. Hanson, Esq., killed accidentally by a fall from his horse, aged 36 years.
HUNTER—April 24th, at sea, off Galle, of fever, Lieutenant-Colonel A. Hunter, Madras Retired List.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1874.

IN a letter which appeared in Monday's issue of the *Bombay Gazette*, an occasional correspondent who lately sent us some notes about Kattywar affairs was blamed for his reference to the agency employed in bringing forward a certain Kattywar case in England. Our correspondent had remarked that it was not right to let Mr. Gregor Grant undertake such work, and this remark was complained of as unfair criticism. But the notoriety which the claim to the chieftaincy of Jaitpore has received has elicited the fact that the undertaker of the case in England is Mr. Gregor Grant. Now, Mr. Gregor Grant is father-in-law to Colonel W. W. Anderson, the Political Agent in Kattywar; and it will, we think, be acknowledged to be a grave public scandal that the father-in-law of a Political Agent should be allowed to take charge at home of appeals in cases with which his son-in-law has had a good deal to do, on one side or the other, in India. It would be well, at any rate, in all such cases to lay down the following rule:—That all the assistants in an Agency should be informed when any case they are likely to have to do with is one in which any relation of the Political Agent is concerned as undertaker or agent. The Government should also be informed when any collision of this kind is likely to occur. But, as everybody knows, the whole system of appeals from Native Chiefs to England is one that requires most thorough sifting.

OUR regret that the wrath of the *Overland Mail* should have been excited against us, on account of some remarks we made a few weeks ago about the famine, is largely qualified by the satisfaction we feel at knowing that we have been the means of rousing the English public to a consciousness of the real bearings of that policy of indiscriminate and boundless charity which has been warmly advocated by the disinterested English press. The *Mail* does not do us justice in suggesting that we have ever said there was no famine at all in Behar. Our argument was that the famine predicted by Sir George Campbell and his friends, which was to have afflicted 66 millions of people and to have become notorious as the greatest physical calamity of this century, had been proved to be one of the chief impostures of modern times. We have never alleged—it would be absurd for anyone to do so—that there was no scarcity and no distress to be relieved in certain districts of the Lower Provinces of Hindustan. Our comments on the Famine have always been based almost entirely upon the official reports; and we have never suggested that the zealous officials engaged in supplying the deficiency of food in North Behar were all labouring under a delusion. On the contrary, we have used their evidence to show the actual limits of the scarcity, and the unreasonableness of the imaginative estimates framed by the *Spectator* and other English journals. The article which the *Overland Mail* finds fault with was written at a time when public indignation in India was directed against the Government on account of impolitic relaxations of the labour tests made in deference to the remonstrances of an ill-informed public opinion in England. On behalf of the great body of Indian taxpayers, most of whom are always in needy circumstances and can with difficulty, by hard work, earn enough to live upon and pay the Government taxes from year to year, we called upon the Government of India to refrain from deliberately pauperizing the whole population of the famine-stricken districts of Bengal, which would be to demoralize the agricultural classes throughout the country. The Government itself very soon became aware of the mistake it had made in inviting the people to flock to the relief offices and receive largesse from the State; and the system of piece-work and of labour tests for all persons who are capable of doing any work at all has since been introduced with good results, though the proportion of the population receiving aid is still far larger than by all previous experience of well-managed famines it ought to be. We have no other desire than to secure fair play for the taxpayers as well as for the sufferers by the famine—an ungenerous task which the English press has disdained, and which, we are sorry to say, Lord Northbrook himself, who has had to work with the fear of English public opinion constantly before his eyes, has been frightened out of performing with strict impartially. Our object has been gained if we have reminded the world that there is such a being as the Indian taxpayer, and if we have forced upon our philanthropic brethren in England the unpleasant reflection that their influence has been used to swell the amount of a bill which poor Indian taxpayers will be called upon to liquidate.

FRIDAY would, no doubt, be the most convenient day of the week for everybody concerned—except the editors of the Bombay newspapers, who find the present arrangement suits them very well—to appoint for the departure of the English mail from Bombay all the year round. At the meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, the mercantile opinion of the place appeared to be unanimous in favour of Friday instead of Monday, and it is not easy to see what objection can be taken to the proposed change by either Calcutta or Madras. The great desire of merchants in those cities, if we remember rightly the tenour of former correspondence on this subject between the Post Office and the Chambers of Commerce, was to keep their Sundays undisturbed by the work of writing letters for the out-going mail. Now, the selection of Friday as the Bombay mail day would secure to Calcutta and Madras the enjoyment of this boon, while it would also deliver Bombay from the temptation of using its Sundays for the despatch of a good deal of its own mail work.

It is, we believe, a matter of comparatively little importance how many days are allowed to intervene between the arrival of the inward and the departure of the outward mail. Merchants in London always declare that the principal thing they care about is to have the mail delivered on a fixed day of the week, and that they would much rather have an interval of several days in which to answer their letters than be worried with a mail coming in one day and going out the next. In fact, it was arranged that the Indian mails should be delivered regularly in London on the Monday morning, in order that four or five days' time might be given for return correspondence. There is no reason to suppose that the same feeling does not animate the mercantile communities of India. Business that requires to be done in a hurry is now done by telegraph, and mail correspondence is generally of such a character that men prefer having a little leisure to think and talk over it instead of being compelled to answer it on the moment. It is not likely, therefore, that either Calcutta or Madras will be inclined to cry out if the English mail is delivered in those cities a day or two after their despatches for England have been sent away. Now, if Friday be fixed as the day of departure for the mails both in England and India, they ought with an improved postal service to be delivered in Bombay or London on the following Tuesday fortnight. When the slow voyage of the *Behar* drew public attention last November to the shortcomings of the existing mail service, we urged that the Indian mails ought to be conveyed at the same speed as the American mails, and that therefore 14 days should be ample for the conveyance of the mails over less than 4,000 miles of ordinarily calm-water between Brindisi and Bombay, even after allowing twelve hours for the transit by rail or canal through Egypt. Add two days and a half for the journey from Brindisi to London, though with proper arrangements for a through continental service two days should suffice, and the whole distance from London to Bombay ought to be traversed in less than 17 days. For the last five or six weeks the P. and O. steamers have delivered the mail in Bombay on Wednesday morning, that is to say, in 18½ days' time from London; and, if our Post Office represented the claims of India as strongly as it ought to do, the public would have little difficulty in scraping another day out of a company which is making so good a thing out of the existing contract that its shares have gone up nearly 20 per cent. during the last two years. A Tuesday delivery in Bombay would give the Madras people their letters on Wednesday and the Calcutta people on Thursday, while the outgoing mail letters from those cities would have to be despatched on Thursday and Wednesday respectively, if our mail steamer sailed on Friday evening. But, as we have said, nobody is in a violent hurry to send off a reply to a mail letter an hour after he has received it; and the arrangements we have described ought to suit all India very well. If the P. and O. Company would show a disposition to meet the Indian Chambers of Commerce on those terms, probably the whole influence of India would be used to obtain for the Company the right it covets of sending the mails through the Suez Canal instead of by the Egyptian Railway.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE Government of Bombay has issued a resolution upon the report submitted by the Governor of the Government Work-house, Bombay, showing the working of the European Vagrancy Act in the Presidency during the second half of the year 1873. The document is of considerable interest, but pressure upon our space and the late hour at which it was received precludes our giving our readers the benefit of it in this issue, but we hope to do so in the course of a day or two.

HIS HIGHNESS THE JAM SAHIB OF NOWANUGGUR in Kattywar accepted an invitation to dine with Colonel Law on the 22d instant. As the Jam pretends to be the leading Chief in Kattywar, and as the dining together of Europeans and natives is still a novelty, it may be as well to explain that, although the whole of the edibles and potables were supplied by the host, they were taken into keeping by the Chief's cooks from the first. The kitchen was separate and the table also whereat the Jam sat in solitary state. A distinction, too, was observed as to the carpets of the tent in which the dinner was served, a broad line of mother-earth being made to divide the Jam's from the general carpet. With these exceptions, the dinner proceeded as usual. The Jam played an excellent knife and fork, toasted her Majesty the Queen in wine, and subsequently the company; he proved indeed so good a trencher-man as to finish first, when he drew his chair to the general table and joined in the conversation sensibly and politely until a display of fireworks ended the affair.

"VANITY FAIR" of the 2nd instant takes Sir Seymour Fitzgerald as the subject of its cartoon. The portrait is a hideous caricature. Instead of the bland smile which Sir Seymour habitually wore, his features are disfigured by a frightful scowl. Perhaps, however, he has been soured by not getting into office, or the artist may have sketched him when he was denouncing Lord Northbrook to the House of Commons. The letter-press is, on the other hand, absurdly complimentary. In fact, the writer of the following notice of Sir Seymour's career seems to have striven to outdo Sir Michael Westropp:—"Sprung from an ennobled Irish family, Seymour Fitzgerald yet had to make his own way in the world, and he set to work right earnestly at an early age with all the advantages and all the energy that arise from a consciousness of considerable natural gifts and a thorough determination to work them out to tangible results. He distinguished himself at college; he went to the bar and seemed but discovering soon the advantages of adopting politics as a profession, he became a member of parliament when only one-and-thirty, though only to be unseated on petition. Four years later he was again returned, and this time to so good a purpose that at forty-one he was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in Lord Derby's Government, and with this remarkable incident, that he absolutely represented his department in the House of Commons, and occupied there to all intents and purposes the position of Foreign Minister. He distinguished himself in this post by procuring the release and indemnification of the *Cagliari* prisoners, not a little to the surprise of his own party, and to the equal disgust of the Liberals, who had thought to found a party quarrel upon the incident. But he who had voted against the Conspiracy Bill, when most of his friends supported it, was likely to take a line of his own, and indeed in all matters he has always so done. He was consequently a man to be provided for, and, having but small fortune, he was sent out to Bombay as Governor in 1867, being at the same time made a K. C. S. I., to the Grand Cross of which he has since been raised. While in Bombay, he applied himself very closely to Eastern politics, so that his despatches exercised a great influence upon the Home Government, and kept them alive to the dangers of Russian advances, of which otherwise they would not have understood the meaning; while he undertook and carried out with the greatest success the entire organisation of the Abyssinian expedition. Now once more returned to England, he has been re-elected by his old constituency, and but for his long absence he must certainly have been received into the Cabinet. That he will enter it upon the first occasion, there is no doubt, and being yet but fifty-seven, it is likely that he will one day be the Minister for India. Sir Seymour is always amiable, well-informed, and full of anecdote. He is therefore a popular man, and had he not entered the official groove, would be still more powerful than even now he is; but whether in or out of office, he will always exercise a considerable influence in a system of parliamentary government.

DR. WEIR has sent in to the Municipal Commissioner his Health Report for the 1st quarter of 1874, ending the 31st March. The health of the city has been good during the quarter under report. The total number of deaths registered amounted to 3,853 against 4,405 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The annual death-rate was equal to 23·92 per 1,000 against 23·01 in the previous quarter. From a table showing the rate of mortality among Hindoos, Mussulmans, Parsees, Eurasians, and Europeans, it would appear that Eurasians and Hindoos are the healthiest, Europeans and Mussulmans the least healthy. This is a somewhat extraordinary fact, as there seems to be no reason why Mussulmans should be the least healthy men in the community. 86 people died from small-pox against 384 in the first quarter of 1873. The deaths from small-pox were 254 below the mean of 20 years. This is very satisfactory, for as small-pox is usually a cold-weather disease, we may expect the city to be unusually free from it this year. 4 deaths were registered from cholera; in the corresponding period of 1874, 53 occurred. These figures justify the remark we made a short time ago that there was no occasion for anxiety about the few cholera cases that took place a short time ago. 293 deaths were registered from dysentery against 262 in the first quarter of last year, and 141 from diarrhœa. 5 deaths were recorded from typhoid and 2 from continued fever. 1,374 people died from remittent fever against 1,489 in the first quarter, and 1,301 in the fourth quarter of 1873. 169 deaths were ascribed to intermittent fever against 268 in the first quarter of last year. The deaths were distributed over the different months as follows:—January, 1,406; February, 1,144; March, 1,304; total, 3,854. 1,468 deaths, or 38 per cent. of the total number recorded, were those of children under 5 years of age. 2,862 births were registered, equal to a birth-rate of 17·76 per 1,000 of population. This is a serious difference; and if it is correct, the population of Bombay must be dying out at a very fast rate.

THE Canal Administration Report for 1871-72 of the Province of Sind, submitted by Major Le Mesurier, shows an increase in both the area of irrigation and revenue over the average of the preceding years. The area for the year under notice was 1,612,299 acres, while the average of the three preceding years was 1,524,624 acres, or an increase of 87,675 acres. The revenue received was Rs 34,35,398 and Rs 32,85,982 respectively, the increase being Rs 1,49,416. The report states that the area of one of the three years from which the average is taken was overstated, in which case the increase has been greater than the figures indicate. The Government Resolution says—"The report contains a great deal of valuable and interesting statistical information, but the comparison drawn between different parts of the province must be received with caution, as the circumstances under which irrigation is carried on in different localities and the nature of the cultivation vary so greatly, that it is evident the things compared are not alike, and most erroneous conclusions may be formed. Thus, in comparing the cost of maintenance of the canals, the high charge in the Hydrabad collectorate is attributed to the cost of the canals in the Fullailee Division; but further investigation ordered by Government has recently shown that, taking into consideration the nature of the cultivation and the quanity of water actually supplied, the Fullailee Division is better than the northern part of the collectorate, to which it had been unfavourably compared. Some of the information is also of doubtful accuracy. Of the Fullailee it is said that the proportion of lift to flow irrigation is as 3 to 2, and that the proportion of rice to other crops is as 6 to 5. These figures are not consistent. Rice is a crop almost invariably grown under natural flow, and even supposing that no other crops but rice were so grown, this would still make the proportion of natural flow greater than the lift irrigation, and not less. In future reports great care should be taken to test the accuracy of all the figures introduced, and of the deductions drawn from them." And further:—"Para. 23 contains a statement showing the duty obtained per cubic foot per second on each canal. Where the crop irrigated is rice, the duty even on the worst canal ought not to be less than 20 acres per cubic foot of discharge, and it would, therefore, appear that there must either be some mistake in the figures, or that there is most serious waste of water on some of the canals in the Fullailee and Kurrachee Divisions. On three of the canals in the latter, viz., the Pinyarree, the Suttah, and the Khantah, Major LeMesurier reports that nearly half the water runs to waste. The Superintending Engineer should be instructed to cause investigation to be made on these canals, in order that any unnecessary waste may be prevented. As the inundation canals, as a rule, have no regulators at their heads, and are entirely dependent for their supply on the rise of the Indus, which is by no means regular, it is evident that some wastage is unavoidable."

A SUPPLEMENT to the last *Gazette of India* contains some correspondence, between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, as to the investigation of disease caused by famine. It having been suggested to the Secretary of State for India that the present would be an excellent opportunity for instituting an enquiry as to the pathology of fevers and other diseases consequent on famine, that functionary requested the President of the Royal College of Physicians to frame some instructions for the guidance of the gentlemen who might hereafter be entrusted with such an investigation. The President accordingly summoned a number of eminent men, of the profession, of Indian experience, and in solemn conclave it was determined "that the present unhappy calamity in India ought not to be permitted to pass without obtaining a complete and scientific record of the diseases and deaths caused by famine in India, which would be calculated to throw light upon the pathology of many important diseases, and could be referred to for information and guidance on future occasions," and that, for this purpose, it "would be desirable to appoint a Commission composed of carefully selected officers of the Indian medical service, whose sole duty for the time should be to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of diseases." These facts having been communicated to the Government of India, by despatch, Dr. Cunningham, who was himself present at the meeting referred to, in London, was consulted, and gave an opinion that no such state of things existed as that contemplated by the meeting of the College of Physicians, that there was no scarcity of food, anywhere, and consequently no opportunity for the prosecution of the enquiries suggested. Dr. Cunningham further says—"I think therefore that the appointment of such a Special Commission as that ordered by the Secretary of State could not at present lead to any results. At the same time it is very desirable that the course of events should be carefully watched, and that everything should be arranged beforehand, so that, in the event of scarcity or distress arising in any quarter, the effects on health may be studied at once by those who are competent to undertake the inquiry. The memorandum prepared at the College of Physicians has been already circulated to some extent [illegible] missioner of Bengal has been deputed to visit the worst famine tracts, and to issue distinct instructions as to what should be observed. For the present, this will suffice; but if scarcity should occur, and bring in its train, as it is sure to do, an increase of disease, and particularly disease of any unusual character, then a more special inquiry will be needed, and two selected officers should be appointed for the purpose as directed." This view is endorsed by the Government of India, and in reply to the despatch of the Secretary of State an intimation is conveyed that the appointment of the Special Commission would be premature. Commenting on the above the *Englishman* remarks—"It follows, of course, that much else which the public, both here and at home, have been asked to believe, is premature. We should not, however, be surprised if the Secretary of State insists that there must be starvation, and that a Special Commission is a *sine qua non*, the public having demanded one, and the savants the other."

ENGLISH POLITICAL LETTER.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

A REMARKABLE commentary upon a recent debate in the House of Lords is contained in a telegram from Paris, published here yesterday. Earl Russell's motion on Monday for copies of correspondence relating to the peace of Europe evoked from Lord Derby a singularly serious and cautious reply. It did not appear that the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs had any correspondence of special importance to lay before the House, or any particular information upon which to found the assurances Lord Russell required, as to the state of feeling on the Continent. Under these circumstances, as those who know Lord Derby best will most easily understand, it was natural to him to be exceedingly grave and excessively prudent. He has evidently taken to heart Earl Granville's declaration, in June, 1870, about the clearness of the political atmosphere, and is resolved that he at least will run no risk of such a startling contradiction as was vouchsafed to his predecessor in office by the Franco-German war. He spoke under a sense of responsibility, "with the recollection that every word he might utter would be repeated in other countries;" and could only answer the question "by distinguishing between the more immediate and the more remote." "If I look," said the Earl, "to the more remote events—and events pass quickly in these days—I do not think it would be fair, or that it would be right or honest for me or any one in my position to deny that in the present appearances there may be grounds for misapprehension and anxiety." Disclaiming any "peculiar or official information," he said they all knew "that among the population of France there is a very general and widespread desire to regain that territory which they lost by the fortune of war; and, on the other (the German side), there is an equally strong determination to retain that which has been acquired." There was a chance that, with time, feelings of agitation would subside, and peace might be preserved; but it would be rash "to predict what may happen in some years to come." At the same time, judging "from the general tone and spirit of communications from all parts of Europe—so far as immediate appearances go there is no serious cause for apprehension of any disturbance of the peace of Europe." Now, all this is merely what men have been saying to each other and what newspapers have been re-echoing all over Europe for three years past; but there is a solemnity about its utterance by a responsible minister in the House of Peers which has produced an alarming effect abroad. The *Times'* correspondent, telegraphing on Wednesday, says the speeches of the two noble lords have "caused much surprise and excited great interest" in Paris Lord Derby's statements are opposed to Parisian impressions of French feeling; inasmuch as "all recent reports agree in stating that there is a subsidence in men's minds of the irritation caused by the recollection of the recent defeats, and that the French people now look forward with satisfaction to the prospect of an enduring peace." It is added that some leading financiers and politicians have asked explanations from members of the French Government and "received the formal assurance that nothing which has occurred recently explains the necessity or occasion of this Parliamentary incident." In truth, Lord Derby has allowed himself to fall into Lord Russell's overweening tendency to retrospect; and, being new to the Foreign Office, has accepted with too much faith certain somewhat musty documents amongst those archives which Mr. Disraeli desired so much to see a year ago. Merciless Radicals say that the two speeches illustrate the constitutional inability of Whig and Tory statesmen to distinguish between the past and the present; but at all events it is a pity that the dignity of Parliamentary debate should have been employed to produce a needless alarm in Germany and France. Even here, where Lord Derby's solemnity is tolerably well understood, his serious deliverances of Monday caused some speculation; and on the Continent they are not so accurately weighed.

As the time for the visit of the Czar of Russia approaches, there are increasing preparations for his befitting reception. At present, interest upon the subject is mainly confined to the highest strata of the aristocratic world; and at Windsor, where the arrangements are on a scale of great splendour, everything is said to be ready. In addition to a review of some seventeen thousand troops of all arms at Aldershot, there is to be a display of artillery at Woolwich when His Majesty goes thither. The Emperor may possibly be induced to officiate in opening a new recreation ground in that dingy adjunct of the metropolis, upon a spot of land adjoining a house where Peter the Great is reputed to have lived during his ship-building studies. There will be some interest in this, perhaps; but we can scarcely hope to make much impression upon the Imperial imagination by a "grand review" of forces which will fall short of the numbers of his own body-guard. Advantage will be taken of the Czar's visit by a large section of the Polish community in London, who will present memorials asking for such pardon as will enable them to return without conditions to their native land. Opposition is offered to this project by some of the resident Poles, and is probably explained by the fact that some of them are recipients of English pensions, under the parliamentary fund of 1834, and these would lose their income if they ceased to be political exiles. For them it would be manifestly inconvenient to be pardoned; even if no higher sentiment should forbid their suing to be forgiven the crime of patriotism.

The result of a debate in the House of Commons on Tuesday has satisfied the country that the Government has the will, and the Conservative majority will give it the power, to reverse in great part the education policy of the late Administration. A minute of Council has been issued reducing the standard of education in the case of pauper children; and upon a division the House of Commons has confirmed this proceeding. The fate of the 54-hours' Labour Bill has been practically settled. The measure has been taken out of the hands of the original promoters by the Government, partly at the request of its opponents, who desire as little reduction of the hours of labour as possible, and partly because the Government themselves see the importance of making capital out of a question which must be dealt with before long. The chief objections to the diminution of working hours below 60 per week for women and children are based upon the fear that it may jeopardise the interests of English manufactures in foreign markets. Already, it is said, Irish manufacturers of flaxen fabrics are at a disadvantage compared with Belgian competitors; and they declare that the limitation of the hours of labour, as proposed in this bill, will be seriously detrimental to them. The measure will now become, in Government hands, a 56½ or 56 hours' bill; the half hour being reckoned as cleaning time—not as working time. The Archbishops' Bill is strongly opposed by the clergy; and it is known now that it will not receive the support of the Government, so that its chances of success are very small indeed. Apropos of this measure, I may mention another thing in which it has been treated with much derision during the last day or two. There has been a triennial conference of the Liberation Society in London; and a fund of £100,000 (a considerable amount subscribed during the proceedings) has been determined upon, to be expended during the next five years in agitating for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. Lord Chancellor Cairns has produced his scheme for the further reform of the national system of judicature, and expounded it last night in the House of Lords. He declines to provide separate appeal machinery for Ireland and Scotland; but throws open the bench of the Supreme Court to all the bars of the United Kingdom. The appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords is to be done away with altogether—a proposal strenuously resisted by several legal peers; and there is some dissatisfaction on account of Lord Cairns' proposal to add a court of intermediate appeal to the scheme of Lord Selborne.

The story that the Irish Viceroyalty is to be abolished is revived with circumstances. We are told that the Duke of Abercorn will remain at his post for twelve months from the time of his appointment; and that then Prince Arthur will take up his residence in Dublin, without official position. I cannot vouch for the whole report; but I have reason to know that there was an understanding between the Duke of Abercorn and the Premier that the former should be relieved of his appointment at the end of a year. It is thought that the duties of Government will be centred in the Chief Secretary, who will for the future have a seat in the Cabinet as in the last Liberal Government. Prince Arthur may hold a court, but will not be expected to rule.

The art season is at its height here; but there is nothing of surpassing excellence in what is new. The Royal Academy is even more disappointing than usual; and the one feature which has attracted much attention thus far—Miss Thompson's picture—is beginning to be suspected, as having derived its chief charm from the fortuitous accident of Royal favour and fancy. I am told that thousands of people go to the Doré Gallery weekly; and that more than a hundred thousand visitors have already seen Mr. Holman Hunt's great painting "The Shadow of Death." I should not like to be responsible for the truth of a story which is going the rounds, in illustration of Mr. Holman Hunt's insatiable realism; but it is too good to be lost. When the artist first brought his picture home from the East, he took it to Windsor, by command, and submitted it to Royal inspection. The Queen is said to have paid great attention to all the detail of the composition and to have listened with interest to Mr. Hunt's recital of his authorities for each particular feature—shavings, sinews, sunlight and all. Her Majesty's eye was attracted by some nail-heads in the carpenter's bench, painted as rusty as "life" (if we had not good warrant for concluding that nails are dead); and some doubt was expressed as to whether rust of the particular quality depicted—genuine, strong, granulated rust, could be generated in any but a humid climate. The painter, it is said, was for once at fault—he could not bring evidence of the authenticity of his rust. Hence, his immediate return to the Holy Land, where for the next nine months he studied the minutest properties of iron oxides and the special characteristics of Palestinian rusty nails. The picture is perfect now; but how far the peculiarity which made so deep an impression on the Royal mind has been modified I am not in a position to declare.

Rochefort, who is on his way hither from the Antipodes, is to be entertained by his fellow-patriots at a banquet as soon after he arrives as may be convenient. We are threatened with the revival of *La Lanterne* in London.

There was a lively discussion at the annual meeting of the Reform Club yesterday, upon the subject of blackballing the Home-Rulers. One gentleman, who has been conspicuous for his share in opposing the admission of the new Irish party-men to the club, was singled-out by name. He rejoined by a defence of himself which included a general charge of disloyalty against the whole Home Rule section. A *fracas* seemed imminent at one time; but was happily avoided. It was suggested (but without decision) that in future all members of Parliament should be submitted for election to a small committee, and not to the whole body of the club. In the Carlton Club, a committee does all this work; but the idea is new to the Reform. The project for a new Reform Club gains ground. Approval has been obtained from the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Wolverton, Earl Granville and Lord Carlingford, amongst the leaders of the Liberal party; and a correspondence has been opened with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests and the Metropolitan Board of Works, with the view of securing a site for the new club-house on or near the Thames Embankment and the thoroughfare to be opened from that noble promenade to Charing Cross.

JOTTINGS BY THE WAY HOME.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

ON BOARD THE MOZUFFERNUGGUR, HOMEWARD BOUND.

SINCE my last, we have all been suffering from a spirit of intense gloominess—the revelations of your Prophet are the cause of this. The young men are annoyed to think what a lot of virgins are to be spirited away all at once: the elders are vexed that their furloughs may be seriously interrupted by Napoleon's resuscitation and not at all sure if they will be able to get back to India: and everybody is more or less afraid of the comet which the Colonel predicts will come into contact with our earth in December next and smash a few millions of us into smithereens: even the flying fish and frisky porpoises fail to interest us any longer—the buggalows we look upon indifferently. Bull has lost its charms, and one of the best whist-players on board made a most palpable and atrocious revoke last night for the first time in his life.

We have tried to get up some music, but it has been a failure, although the piano, which has not more than four notes dumb, and six out of tune, has been brought on deck. We did the singing, however, in the Sunday services very well. The second-class passengers have some excellent voices among them and make the fok'sal quite melodious at nights with songs and choruses; but then they have not got a prophet among them.

We left Aden, which we found still in the same place as before, on the 4th, without having seen anything of the Hankow. Aden is as gay and cheerful as ever, and the Somali boys, who never seems to grow older or change, dived and swam for two-anna bits (coppers they despise) as if that were their only purpose in life; but your correspondent has seen the divers at the Kootub, and nothing can now astonish him in that line of business. Feathers, your lady readers will be glad to hear, are cheaper. I bought four good grey ones for a couple of rupees, and another traveller got eight larger and finer ones for eight annas less, while a third passenger obtained a dozen even cheaper, for he forgot to pay for them altogether, and there was much weeping and gnashing of teeth by the betrayed Israelite when he was compelled to leave the steamer without his feathers or their value.

We have had three of those sad solemn scenes, a burial at sea—one a poor soldier, of consumption—the others, a baby of some seven or eight months and a child of two years. What a little world is a big ship at sea. While in one part there is joyous laughter and boisterous mirth, in another there is weeping and wailing. A poor mother lamenting her lost treasure within a few feet of happier women, who clasp their little ones all the closer to their hearts with bedewed eyes and a prayer of thankfulness. Suddenly the bell is heard to toll, Bull is suspended, conversation stopped, a solemn silence reigns unbroken, save by the bell and the ceaseless noise of the waves, for even the screw has ceased to beat like the heart that is about to be committed to the deep, and the great vessel is spellbound in the midst of the waters: a splash, a smothered cry from the assistants, and ten minutes later the ordinary life of the steamer is resumed and no one would think that death had passed so recently in its busy, noisy circle. But the sharks are swimming curiously around their new and strange companion, and an immortal soul is on its way to spirit-land.

Our captain is a fine old English skipper, "one of the olden time," with a figure-head resembling slightly the late Duke of Wellington and a Nuremberg nut-cracker. He is strongly attached to a white pocket handkerchief and a very long cheroot, and puts R.N.R. after his name, which makes the uninitiated look upon him as a retired Royal Navy captain, serving the P. and O. for his own pleasure and pastime. He is a thorough gentleman, mild spoken and courteous and "all there" when wanted, even to reading prayers at half-past 10 every day in the saloon.

Bad news for Dr. Cumming. Your Prophet says that he intends giving lectures in England on coming events. I hope you will not fail to let us have full reports of these interesting communications in due time. If the inspired Colonel is correct it seems purposeless to economise any longer; the best course is to spend all one has and go in heavily for credit: don't you think so? W. G.

THE TRAMWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We beg to inform you that there is [illegible] whatever for the supposition stated in your [illegible] this morning that the Tramway cars will shortly [illegible]

We shall be much obliged by your correcting this in an early paper.—Yours, &c.

STEARNS HOBART & Co.

CRUELTY AT HOCKEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel obliged if you will allow me, through the medium of your paper, to protest against the cruel manner in which certain gentlemen of the Hockey Club belabour their ponies. More than once during the game I have witnessed with disgust the havoc brought upon the poor animals by their riders, the violent and repeated application of whose spurs fearfully lacerated their sides and covered them with blood. One gentleman in particular is conspicuous for his brutality in this respect. The first time I saw him I hoped he would feel for his poor brute as soon as his attention was drawn to the effect of his spurs; but here I counted without my host, for he soon undeceived me at the next game by repeating his cruelty without the least feeling, re-opening wounds before they had scarcely time to heal. I may tell you that my feelings are shared by many other spectators, and by the fair sex particularly, and that one or two spectators were fairly driven off the scene on the last occasion. It is curious that, despite his spurs, this gentleman cuts but a poor figure at the game. He cannot have omitted to remark that the really successful players do not use spurs, or at all events do not owe their success to their spurs. I trust that the gentleman alluded to will leave off his spurs in future and thus give us an opportunity of witnessing an otherwise interesting game.—Yours, &c.,

HUMANITY.

Bombay, 27th May.

FALL OF A WALL—TWO WOMEN KILLED AND FIVE OTHER PERSONS INJURED.

On the afternoon of Tuesday about [illegible] o'clock, while a gang of coolies were engaged in cleaning an old tank on the premises of Mr. Dwarkadas Vassunjee, [illegible] of Messrs. Jewraj Baloo and Co., where a spinning and weaving mill is being built between the Haine's Road and Byculla, the portion of the tank wall against which the labourers had heaped up the earth and [illegible] the tank suddenly gave way, and fell upon those who were working below it, injuring five men and killing two women. The injured men, immediately after being extricated from the [illegible] were conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital. The two women named Ballee and Suckoo were found to be quite dead.

Dr. Hewlett, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of the women at Haine's Road. Several witnesses were examined, and we give below the principal evidence:—

Syanna Nursoo said—I am a muccadum of labourers working under one Nursoo Maistree, who is employed to build a spinning mill for one Jewraj Baloo. There is an old tank on the premises. We pumped the water out, and found a considerable quantity of mud at the bottom. This we commenced three days ago to remove. The tank is situated at the west end of the compound and within about three feet of a rubble masonry wall about six feet high which formed the boundary wall between the premises and the public road near the Byculla talao. I had about thirty women and forty men employed in removing the mud. There is a ledge of earth between the wall and the edge of the tank. Most of the men were employed in filling the mud into baskets at the bottom of the tank, which they handed up to women standing in the side of the tank nearest the wall. These women passed the baskets on to men who were sitting on the wall, who threw the mud on to the other side of the wall. The wall against which the mud was deposited is about twenty-three yards long. Three days' mud had been deposited there. I can form no estimate as to the number of cart-loads; but it reached from the ground on the other side up to the top of the wall. It was about twelve feet broad. Nursoo ordered me to deposit the mud there. The wall appeared to be a strong one, and showed no symptoms of weakness. About 6 o'clock yesterday evening, just as we were finishing work, it suddenly gave way. The stones of the wall fell and struck the deceased women, who were both standing on the edge of the tank, handing up baskets to the men on the wall. The mud outside flowed in and buried the deceased; five other prisoners were injured and were sent to the hospital. We immediately disinterred the deceased women, but found that they were dead. The *debris* of the wall as well as the mud was lying on them. I thought the wall was strong enough to bear the weight of the mud deposited against it.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the jury found that death was caused by fracture of the skull, caused by the fall of a wall.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 26TH MAY, AFT.

3 per cent. Consols for account .... 93½.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 94½.
Bar Silver .... 58 9/16.

The sum of £40,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Ceres, Indus, and Malwa.

Arrival,—Mirzapore

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 27TH MAY.

THE latest famine news states that persons supported by Government wages or by grain now number about 2¾ millions, including those on charitable relief. From parts in the west of Burdwan only are accounts worse. Distress is increasing there, but it is fully met. High-caste people who cannot work are being systematically relieved from charitable funds. There was a good rainfall on the 25th in Tirhoot, Chumparun, Monghyr, and Rungpore.

The despatch of grain from Calcutta is completed. The transport from railway depots to the interior will finish everywhere by the 20th of June. Only in Tirhoot is there much transport still undone.

Piecework and grain payments are becoming general on all the relief works. There is a great demand for Government grain, 22,000 tons being sold monthly in Tirhoot alone. Besides the expenditure on grain, on charitable relief, and on works, about 60,000 tons of Government grain have been expended up to date.

THE Tirhoot State Railway, we are told, continues to work well, carrying nearly 40,000 maunds of grain a day.

THE Directors of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited), yesterday reduced their bank's rates of discount and interest one per cent.

WE learn from Rajshahi that there was a shock of earthquake, preceded by a rumbling noise, in that district at 1 A.M. on the 22nd instant.

IN consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. F. Thompson, Mr. W. H. Dashwood becomes a District and Sessions Judge, and Mr. W. C. Turner a Magistrate and Collector.

A LETTER from Messrs Stearns, Hobart & Co., in another column, states that there is no foundation for the report, to which we gave currency yesterday, that the Tramway Cars were about to cease running.

THE want of rain is said to be severely felt in the Rajshahi district. Some of the young paddy is already being scorched up, and, as there is a scarcity of seed, there will be much difficulty in re-sowing to any extent.

MR. ANDREW CASSELS has resigned the Chairmanship and his seat at the Board of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, in consequence of having been appointed a member of the India Council.

THE actual loss on the Secretary of State's bills on India up to the end of May, including bills drawn before the 1st of April, but paid during the current financial year, was Rs. 12,51,680, which was less than the estimated loss by Rs. 3,86,783.

THE Viceroy has, we read, determined to confer on Kumar Harendra Krishna Rai Bahadur, the title of Raja Bahadur, enjoyed by his father. The honour will be the more valued that, as we are informed, it comes entirely unsolicited.

A TELEGRAM to the *Pioneer* says that the rumour of the Viceroy's resignation is unfounded. The same journal also tells us that the repairs of the Koksar Bridge, on the road to Ladakh via Kulu, have been so quickly put in hand that the route will be open again for traffic before long.

PRINCE LEOPOLD, who has resumed his studies as a member of Christ Church, was initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Ancient Freemasonry at the Apollo University Lodge at Oxford, on Friday evening, by the Master, Mr. F. P. Morrell, M.A., of St. John's College.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Indian Daily* [illegible] inquiring with reference to a recent trial [illegible] Calcutta High Court—"Can a second [illegible] brother marry her husband's first deceased wife's daughter?" We think Mr. Harry Leslie, of Dave Carson's troupe, would be about the best *medium* for elucidating this "mystery."

THE Acting Third Magistrate dropped rather heavily into a Borah merchant who was convicted before him yesterday of conveying to Ahmedabad a quantity of gunpowder without a license. The case having been fully proved Mr. Ryan fined him in the exemplary sum of Rs. 500 with the alternative of three month's rigorous imprisonment.

WE are glad to hear, from a letter dated Bellaggio on the Lake Como, 8th May 1874, received from Mr. John Connon, the Senior Magistrate of Police, that that gentleman is very much better in health, if not quite recovered, and that he intends to join the mail leaving London on the 22nd instant, which will make him due in Bombay on the 12th of next month.

THE German Federal Council has refused a request from the German African Society for money out of the Imperial exchequer in aid of African exploration, though it recognizes the merit of the undertaking and the need of funds. But it apprehends that its subsidizing the society for such a purpose might be misconstrued by foreign countries as indicating a desire to acquire territory in Africa. The Council has recommended a grant from the Emperor's privy purse.

THE *Pioneer* believes that there is every hope of the Maharajah of Kurpoorthulla regaining his health. His abberation of intellect was the effect of suddenly giving up the strong stimulants to which he has been for some time addicted. Under the careful treatment of Dr. Warburton he may hope soon to be in a fit state to return to his ordinary occupations. He has, we hear, offered Dr. Warburton Rs. 1,800 a month to be Surgeon General of the Kurpoorthulla State. He could-not, our contemporary remarks, have selected a better or more popular officer.

THE *Englishman*:—"The statement lately made in the *Pioneer*, and copied from that journal by ourselves, that Government was sending ammunition to Yarkand, is, we learn, entirely without foundation. Ammunition has, it is true, lately been forwarded to Yarkand, but it is ammunition presented to the Atalik Ghazi's envoy, for his master, by the Sultan at Constantinople last year. The Government of India has sent no ammunition to Yarkand on its own account." But is it not the fact that Snider rifles and ammunition for the Ameer of Yarkand were brought to India in Government ships?

THE *Times* prints the following paragraph in large type, evidently with the object of discrediting the rumour that the Duke of Edinburgh is to be appointed Viceroy of Ireland:—"Allusions have been frequently made to a visit which it was supposed their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh intended paying to Ireland in the course of the present year. It is, no doubt, probable that the Duke of Edinburgh will take the first convenient opportunity of making her Royal Highness acquainted with the sister island, where it is certain they would receive a most loyal and cordial welcome; but no plans have yet been formed [illegible] visit to [illegible]

it appears, divided councils and a want of that unanimity which would be likely to ensure success. There is, we see, still "another Richmond in the field." Colonel Percy Wyndham, the proprietor of the *Charivari*, who has been much in Italy, has made a proposal to the Opera Committee to bring out an Italian Opera Company on the same terms, in every respect, as Signor Massa, with the subscription already promised. This proposal had not been discussed when our advices closed. One section is said to be still coquetting with M. Berger de Place, but he, we are told, is in treaty with Bombay, also, where, says the *Indian Daily News*, a subscription is on foot to secure his services as the head of a French company. Another, again, is for an English Theatrical Company, and so the matter hangs.

THE *Indian Daily News* observes:—We trust that, as an economical measure, advantage will be taken of quartering British troops in Bombay, to recall from Poona the Controller of Military Accounts and offices subordinate to him. Whilst the Government has offices at Bombay, and the military account duties can be carried on there at a saving of house-rent, it seems ridiculous to keep, at an extra charge, those establishments at Poona. It is not even apparent that any public gain arises from an anomaly which we can only understand by supposing the Calcutta Military Account Department removed to Hazareebagh. A desire, on the part of a gallant officer, to escape from the expense of living at Bombay was, we are given to understand, the primary reason of the Poona exodus, and waste of the public money. Really, another exodus—this time from Poona—is desirable. Staff officers are not so badly paid at Bombay that they need be sent to, and hidden away in, an up-country station to enable them to save money.

IN Bombay, where there are many mad dogs, it may be interesting to know that Colonel Henderson has ordered London to be placarded with bills giving notice that any person who permits his dog to go at large after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by any dog in a rabid state, is liable to a penalty of £5. Strict orders have been given to the police to seize all stray dogs, whether muzzled or unmuzzled, not immediately under the control of some person. As mad cats are as dangerous as mad dogs, it is a curious fact that in the Metropolis the magistrates consider these animals beyond their jurisdiction. A day or two before the mail left, mad cats were the subject of complaint before Mr. D'Eyncourt at Marylebone police-court. A person who had lost a valuable terrier, in consequence of its having been bitten by one of these dangerous animals, applied to the magistrate for an order to have the cat destroyed. Mr. D'Eyncourt said that the Act only enabled him to order the destruction of mad dogs.

IN reply, no doubt, to rumours circulated from French sources that the St. Gothard tunnel was to be abandoned as a failure, its progress being so slow as not to promise its completion for twenty years, the Swiss Federal Government is now making public, after proper verification of their correctness, the monthly reports received by it of the state of the works. The report for March shows that the rate of advance of the boring for the month was as nearly as possible 500 feet lineal, the proportion on the Swiss side being greater than that made from Airolo by nearly a third. The total length gained, since the first trials were made sixteen months ago, is an actual advance of seven-eighths of a mile, of which very nearly twelve hundred yards are cleared out to the complete section of the tunnel. The number of workmen now employed on an average daily is 1,380; but this appears to include the labour in extensive workshops outside, each, of the two openings. The boring from the Swiss end continues to be entirely through solid gneiss rock. The temperature is found remarkably equable within the tunnel, varying little during the month from 70 degs., whilst outside the average was 41 degs. At the southern end the mica-schist, through which the boring has been carried, has ceased to contain quartz, and has become of a much softer and looser character as the work advances. The reports as to the leakage of springs into the tunnel are decisively contradicted in this report, according to which the quantity of water entering in March was perfectly insignificant. It is also announced that so far from the Belgian boring machines of Dubois and Francois having been given up as a failure, they are working on with the greatest success, six of them being now employed at either end; those of Messieurs Somnelier, McKean, and Ferroux, which have been lately ordered, being all used solely on what may be termed the supplementary portions of the work. It is to be noted that no estimate is made of the time which it will probably take to complete the tunnel.

IN the *Levant Herald* of the 29th ult., we read:

Another serious rising has taken place of the waters of the Tigris, resulting in the flooding of parts of the city of Bagdad. A telegram reached the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs on Sunday, reporting that the inundation has been terrible since the 23rd inst. A hurricane had set in, and three of the principal dykes of the Tigris, from ten to fifteen miles to the north of Bagdad, had been broken. Every effort was being made to repair them, but in vain up to the 24th. The force of the current was very great, and the waters were spreading in Bagdad, but in consequence of the measures taken, no permanent injury to the city was apprehended. The telegraph line to Salahieh still held good. This despatch was dated the 24th, and was speedily followed by others. The Telegraph Inspector resident at Bagdad telegraphs on April 25:—"Inundation continues, water entirely surrounding city to a distance of twenty-five kilometres; bazaars closed; all Bagdad working at the barriers erected to keep off the water. At two o'clock this morning a violent storm burst, accompained by furious wind, hail and torrential rain. Sky seemed on fire; intensity of electric light unbearable to the sight; such a storm has never been seen here before; general panic; large trees were torn up; the roofs of the bazaar; one khan and many houses gave way; several people, killed and wounded by falling walls and roofs; several persons also killed by lightning. Telegraph line to Salahieh is interrupted; impossible at present to effect any repairs; the other lines have withstood the weather; that to Hanekin especially is in perfect working order in spite of the flood and the wind. The line from Hanekin to Salahieh, which had been interrupted, has just been restored to working order. A large three-masted vessel on the Euphrates, near Saklava, overthrown; at Hille twenty houses blown down." On Sunday the 26th the inspector for Bagdad further telegraphs:—"Since my telegram of the 24th, a fourth embankment, that of Rachidiye, has been forced; after immense efforts, however, this embankment and that of Yadoudie have been restored. The waters in the Tigris have fallen fifteen centimetres since inundation. Embankments circling the town are being strengthened; water rising visibly in the inundated parts, and spreading in the direction of Diala. Post and Tchauta arrived safely this morning from Koufa."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N B. Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Globe says, "TAYLOR Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinion vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal &c., &c.

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

[illegible]OLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute [illegible]ling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by [illegible], the largest manufacturers in Europe, and [illegible] packets, only by Storekeepers and others all over [illegible] Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory, [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 8TH MAY.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Commander R. T. Dundas, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 8th instant on board. She sailed from Suez on the 15th instant at 9-35 A. M., and Aden on the 20th at 7-18 P.M. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM VENICE.

Mr C Marcks. Mr C Phalempin.

FROM BRINDISI.

Capt Harcourt. Major Scott.
Capt Wynter. Mr L S'trange.
Mr E R Wodehouse. Mr Charles W Stewart.
Mr W Hall.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Dr McReddie. Mr M Simpson.
Miss McReddie. Mrs. Daniell's ayah.
Master McReddie. Col Watson's ayah.
Mrs T B Johnston. Mr W C Dibblin.
Mr R K Puckle. Mrs Tatlock.
Major A T G Pearce. Mr G. Foster.
Capt Bythell's ayah. Mr D Rodrigues.
Lieut-Col Greig. Mr V de Souza.
Mr F Mendes.

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Thomas M B Patterson. Mr Walten's ayah.

FROM ADEN.

3 Sowars and a woman. Moosa Davis.
Nazroodeen and 2 friends. Seven Privates and one Lascar.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, May 8.)

A SPEECH by Lord Russell in the Lords, in moving for correspondence on matters relating to the maintenance of the peace in Europe, has created considerable excitement in France and on the Continent generally.

An inquiry in the Commons respecting the Natural History Collections of the East India Company has elicited a reply from Lord George Hamilton that the reason why the collection was not available to the public was owing to there being no room for it in the India Office at present.

The Czar has arrived at Berlin, and has been enthusiastically received. He will reach England on May 13.

There is a very unauthenticated rumour, through Parisian sources, of an alliance between the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia and Princess Beatrice.

The result of Marshal Concha's successes over the Carlists has been the relief of Bilbao and the opening of the river for navigation.

Marshal Serrano has returned to Madrid, where he has been most enthusiastically received.

The floods in Louisiana and the neighbourhood of the Mississippi States are subsiding; but great damage has been occasioned by the inundations.

In ceding the Fiji Islands to Great Britain there will be no Crown lands to accompany the cession, as they all belong to the people.

Her Majesty has paid a short visit to London during the past week, and has held a Drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. The Queen has returned to Windsor to await the arrival of the Czar.

The Prince of Wales has held a *Levee* at St. James's Palace on behalf of the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh will open the Chelsea Embankment to-morrow, at the request of Her Majesty.

There is a probability of the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visiting the Duke of Abercorn at Dublin, and it is reported that Her Majesty may possibly accompany them. The time for the visit, however, is not yet fixed.

Lord Nevill is rapidly recovering from his late severe accident.

The Countess of Cardigan de Lancastre has met with a painful injury while alighting from her brougham.

The two sons of the late Dr. Livingstone have been presented to the Queen.

The erection of new Law Courts has commenced. The buildings are to be completed in six years.

Mr. Andrew Cassels, on being appointed a Member of the Council of India, has resigned the Chairmanship of the Chartered Bank of India.

In the event of the retirement of Mr. Arthur Peel, the Opposition Whip, it is expected that Mr. W. P. Adam will succeed him, to be assisted by Lord Kensington.

A new poem by George Eliot, entitled "The Legend of Jubal," has just been published.

An inquiry has been held at Greenwich before the nautical assessors of the Board of Trade concerning the wreck of the Queen Elizabeth steamber from Calcutta, on March 12, off Gibraltar, which has resulted in the suspension of the master's certificate for twelve months.

A banquet has been given to Sir Garnet Wolseley at the United Service Club, at which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Christian were present.

The Exhibition of the Royal Academy was opened on May 4.

The tenders for the new Indian Loan have reached about three times the amount to be issued.

A deputation from the Society of Arts has waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer to lay before him a scheme to facilitate the purchase of English stock in small sums, by the public generally.

The May Meetings at Exeter Hall are now attracting a vast number of the Church of England and Dissenting public. A great meeting has been held on the subject of liberating the Church from all State support.

There are some faint hopes of a settlement between the farmers and their labourers.

The Durham colliers have resumed work after a long strike.

The Two Thousand Guineas Stakes at Newmarket have been won by Lord Falmouth's Atlantic, Reverberation second, and Ecossais third.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Admiral M. J. Currie; Admiral W. Keats; Rev. W. H. Charlton, J. P.; Lady Digby; J. Eden, Esq., J.P. for Lancashire; Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, C.B., late Acting-Governor at the Gold Coast; G. L Clowser, late of Bombay; Dr. F. Bird.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 8.)

Admiralty, 7th May, 1874.

THE retirement of Sub-Lieutenant Charles Skelton Nicholson, notified in the *London Gazette* of 20th January, 1874, has been cancelled.

In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of the 22nd February, 1870—

Lieutenant Thomas A. Hamilton has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May, 8.)

War Office, Pall Mall, 8th May, 1874.

20th Regiment of Hussars.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of this Regiment being permitted to bear the same distinction as was granted to the old 20th Light Dragoons, for services during the present century, viz., the word "Peninsula."

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Captain and Brevet Major Henry Brackenbury, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major J. M. Saunders, deceased, dated 23rd April, 1874.

Captain Edmund Hill Wickham, from the Supernumerary List, to be Captain, vice C. W. Thomson, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 9th May, 1874.

Lieutenant Alexander Dingwall Anderson (late Bengal), to be Captain, vice H. J. Kinsmak (late Bengal), placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 9th May, 1874.

Lieutenant Charles Wigram Long to be Captain, vice E. Bainbridge, placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 9th May, 1874.

Lieutenant James H. Granville Browne is placed upon the Supernumerary List, dated 9th May, 1874.

Lieutenant John Mitchell Salmond resigns his Commission, dated 31st December, 1873.

Quartermaster John Cochran is placed upon temporary half-pay, dated 9th May, 1874.

Robert Brindle to be Chaplain of the Fourth Class, vice Chaplain of the Third Class the Reverend Robert Shepherd, deceased, dated 12th January, 1874, such antedate not to carry back allowances.

CAPTAIN GLOVER AND HIS OFFICERS.

(*London Gazette*, May 8.)

Colonial Office, Downing Street, 8th May, 1874.

THE Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George.

To be an Ordinary Member of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Order:—

John Hawley Glover, Esq., sometime Commander in Our Navy, and lately Our Special Commissioner to the Friendly Native Chiefs in the Eastern District of the Protected Territories near or adjacent to Our Settlements on the Gold Coast.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Order:—

Colonel Francis Worgan Festing, R.M.A., C.B., lately in Command of Our Troops within Our Settlements on the Gold Coast.

To be Ordinary Members of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order:—

Colonel Robert William Harley, C.B., late Administrator of Our Settlements on the Gold Coast.

Captain the Honourable Edmund Robert Fremantle, R.N., C.B., lately in Command of Our Naval Forces on the Gold Coast.

Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, Esq., lately Our Deputy Commissioner and Second in Command under Commander John Hawley Glover at the Gold Coast.

Surgeon-Major Samuel Rowe, engaged on the West Coast of Africa since 1862, and as Medical Officer and Chief of the Staff with Commander John Hawley Glover during the late Ashantee War.

Captain Reginald William Sartorius, of the 6th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, and lately serving against the Ashantees, under Commander John Hawley Glover.

Lieutenant John Henry Barnard, of the 19th Regiment of Infantry, also lately serving against the Ashantees, under Commander John Hawley Glover.

Major William Augustus Tryden Helden, of the 100th Regiment of Infantry, lately selected for special service on the Gold Coast.

Deputy Commissary Henry Frederick Blissett, having charge of the stores and transport at the Gold Coast, under Commander John Hawley Glover.

Vice-Admiral Charles George Edward Patey, recently Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of St. Helena.

James Arndell Youl, of the Colony of Tasmania, Esq.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 85, rainfall 5 cents.

CARWAR, 27th May, 5-30 P.M.—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 8[illegible], barometer 29·9, rainfall 0 cents.

MANGALORE, 27th May, 10-8 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind east-south-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·79.

TUTICORIN, 27th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south, thermometer 90, barometer 29·77.

VINGORLA, 27th May, 5-38 P.M.—Weather clear, wind mild south-west, thermometer 91.

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines........Rs. 1
Each succeeding line .... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.—A Hindoo named Rama Janoo was yesterday bitten by a mad dog in the native town. The dog was destroyed and the man was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

HOMICIDE.—A native died in the Civil Hospital at Kurrachee early on Friday morning from the effects of a severe assault committed on him by a gang composed principally of Seedees. The culprits are in custody.

A BRUTAL BUGGY DRIVER.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. Ryan, a Mahomedan named Dawood Mahomed, a hack buggy driver, was charged with cruelly torturing his horse in a public place. He pleaded guilty and was fined ten rupees.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—Among the successful candidates at the recent open competition for the Civil Service of India, we observe the name of Cursetjee Rustomjee, the son of a well known Parsee citizen of Bombay, Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia.

COTTON EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.—From a statement submitted to Government by Mr. Stewart, Acting Commissioner of Customs, we find that during the month of April last, 107,914,328 lbs. of cotton (275,003½ bales) of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,74,87,500, were shipped from the port of Bombay to foreign external ports and foreign Indian ports.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Girgaum Police Court, Mr. W. Grey, lately employed in the Executive Engineer's department of the Municipality, was charged with assaulting his wife. Defendant admitted the offence, and the magistrate ordered him to be bound over in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 150 to keep the peace towards his wife.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—At a levee held at St. James's Palace on the 1st inst. by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen, a Bombay citizen, Surgeon-Major Rustomjee Byramjee, was presented by the Secretary of State for India. Presentations to His Royal Highness at this Court are, by the Queen's pleasure, considered as equivalent to presentations to Her Majesty.

BURGLARY.—On Tuesday night an oil store, situated in Musjid Bunder road, was broken into by holes being bored with an auger round the staple at the back door, two boxes inside the shop were forced open, apparently with a chisel, and thirty rupees in copper change and silver, two gold ear-rings, and one gold ring, valued at about Rs. 40 were stolen from the box. The enquiry has been entrusted to the detective police.

A REFUND.—It will interest the friends of Colonel Marston, the ex-District Superintendent of Police in Kurrachee, to learn that he has succeeded in obtaining the refund of the amounts deducted by orders of the Bombay Government from his salary monthly, towards payment of the sums he had drawn for a period extending over some years on the strength of the twenty per cent. allowed on the disbursements on account of the Railway and Flotilla Police, the surplus of which percentage he had appropriated to himself. The whole of the papers connected with the matter were submitted to the Secretary of State with the result mentioned above.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—Two Borahs named Sumsoodeen Jeewajee, a broker, and Tyeb Ally Ebrahimjee, a merchant, were yesterday charged befor Mr. Patrick Ryan, the first with wilfully giving a false account of a portion of goods in his charge taken to the B. B. and C. I. Railway for conveyance thereby; also with neglecting to give due notice of the dangerous nature of certain goods in his charge taken to the B. B. and C. I. Railway for conveyance thereby, and the second with causing to be transported to Ahmedabad a quantity of gunpowder without a license or order. The magistrate on the evidence acquitted the first prisoner. The second prisoner was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 500, with the alternative of three months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE LATE DESECRATION AT SATTARA.—The Parsee residents of Sattara have collected a fund amongst themselves from which to engage the services of men to guard their tower of silence.—*Deccan Herald*.

MAHABLESHWUR EXODUS.—Phaetons are now engaged for every day this week to bring passengers from Mahableshwar to Poona. Several of those coming this week have to go on to Sholapore, Nugger, and other out-stations. We cannot say that the monsoon seems near, and we fear those who hurry back from hill stations will be disappointed to find it so warm here. The roads are now very good between this station and Mahableshwar, and we think people should wait there till they see certain signs of the setting in of the monsoon.—*Deccan Herald*.

COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN KURRACHEE.—We learn that advices have been received by the houses of agency here from Europe to stop all purchases of wheat, cotton and wool. The price of the first named article is rapidly falling in the home markets, particularly cotton; notwithstanding the market for "Dhollera" being said, by recent telegrams, to be "firm," is not to be thought of for some time to come, unless holders of stock wish to run serious risks by venturing on exports. Shipment of wool hence have been attended with heavy losses. On the whole, things here do not look encouraging when viewed from a commercial stand-point, and we are afraid the prospect for shipping here will be dreary enough. This state of things is a reaction on the comparative briskness in trade within the last few months. —"It never rains but it pours" ought to be the motto adopted for Kurrachee; a few months of active business operations in it are always followed by a complete stagnation in trade. Such is the normal condition of commercial Kurrachee. The wheel of trade does not keep continually moving here as it does elsewhere: a whirl for a brief period; a sudden stoppage for a long one!—*Sindian*.

MR. SOUTER'S UNPUBLISHED REPORTS ON THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE following official papers have been placed at our disposal:—

No. 760 of 1874.

From the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay; to the SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Bombay, 7th April 1874.

SIR,—Referring to my letter No. 464, dated 28th February, submitting a detailed report of the disturbances which took place in the town of Bombay on the 13th idem and on subsequent dates, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the Resolution of Government passed thereon, No. 1375, dated 12th ultimo, directing me to make a more thorough enquiry and to report whether the original outrages were the result of a preconcerted design or an accidental ebullition of class malevolence.

2. In obedience to these instructions I beg to state that I have been constantly engaged in further searching investigations on this point, and that no effort or expense has been spared to ellicit the required information.

3. Previous to adducing any further evidence, which I have been able to obtain on this head, I would beg to draw the attention of Government to paras 30, 31 and 32 of my report No. 464, in which I endeavoured to set forth my reasons for believing that the riot of the 13th February was unpremeditated as far as the mass of the Mahomedan population was concerned.

4. I need scarcely assure Government that immediately after the first disturbance was quelled I made it my special duty to set on foot searching enquiries with the object of ascertaining all particulars connected with the outbreak; and, although I felt every confidence in my own detective force, I employed other reliable persons to obtain any information possible; and from the enquiries made, the opinions were unanimous that the riot of the 13th was not premeditated.

5. The evidence which has since been given at the trial of the 62 persons charged with the original outrage on which they have been convicted and sentenced, goes in every way to corroborate the above expressed opinion.

6. The witnesses, in their evidence before the High Court, have stated that all was perfectly quiet at the Jumma Musjid on Friday, the 13th February, that there was no indication whatever of a disturbance, and that the men who attended the mosque were not armed; and this has been proved from the fact that when the attack took place the Seedies, Arabs, and other offenders armed themselves with pieces of fire-wood, railings, iron bars, rods, or whatever such-like they could lay hold of: had the riot been premeditated there can be little doubt that the rioters would have come to the mosque prepared.

7. In addition to all other enquiries, I wrote to the four gentlemen named in the margin, asking whether, from any information they might have obtained, their opinions were that the outbreak was preconcerted or otherwise, and their replies, which are attached to this report and marked A., B., C., D., all tend to show that the disturbance was not premeditated. These gentlemen are well qualified to give an opinion. The Honourable Narayen Wassoodew has from the first strenuously exerted himself to bring about a reconciliation between the Mahomedans and Parsees, and was therefore likely to hear all the incidents connected with the riot. Dr. Blaney, in his medical capacity, is constantly moving amongst the Mahomedan population of the city and also assisted the Honourable Narayen Wasoodew in his endeavours to re-establish good feeling between the two communities. The Turkish Consul, from the position he holds and from the circumstance of his being in the habit of regularly attending one of the mosques, was likely to know the state of feeling of his co-religionists towards the Parsees. And lastly, Mr. Abdool Rahamon is a most respectable Arab gentleman, who would probably have received information regarding the causes which induced several of his sect to take part in the disturbance, and, as he is much respected by the European residents in Bombay, I think his opinion may be relied on.

> 1. Honourable Narayen Wassoodew, member Legislative Council, Bombay.
> 2. Dr. Blaney.
> 3. The Turkish Consul.
> 4. Mr. Abdool Rahamon.

8. With the object of leaving no stone unturned in carrying out my enquiries, I personally visited in the jail the 62 prisoners taken up on the 13th February, and both before that trial and after their conviction, questioned each of them separately as to whether they had been instigated in any way by other persons to take part in the disturbance. I also explained that in the event of any of them making a confession which would lead to the apprehension and conviction of the real ringleaders, if any, I would use my best endeavours with Government to obtain for them a pardon or remission of their sentence. One and all, however, declared that in what had happened there had been no premeditation, neither had they been in any way influenced by others.

9. It is true that on Friday, the 13th February, there was an unusually large gathering at the Jumma Musjid, but this has been satisfactorily accounted for from the fact that it was generally understood that it was the intention of the Cazee on that day to explain to those assembled the course taken by him and the leading members of the Mahomedan community regarding the book the publishing of which had so offended their religious feelings.

10. The information, therefore, which I have been enabled to gather from the many measures put in force to fathom this important point all goes to prove beyond doubt that the riot of the 13th February was not premeditated. As stated in para. 31 of my report No 464, it is quite possible that a few of the Mahomedan roughs of Bombay may have determined on creating a disturbance wherever and whenever they might find an opportunity; but even this has been in no way established, and I submit that, when a few men bent on mischief keep their own counsel, it is unreasonable to suppose that the police must necessarily be cognizant of the fact.—I have, &c.,

F. H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.

A.

MY DEAR MR. SOUTER,—I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 31st ultimo, asking me to inform you whether, from all the circumstances which came under my notice consequent on the endeavours made to effect a reconciliation between the Mahomedan and Parsee communities, I am of opinion that the attack by a portion of the former on some of the latter on the 13th February was premeditated, or whether it was merely a sudden outbreak of malevolent feelings.

In reply I beg to inform you that a couple of days before that event I had heard, in common with others, that some excitement, arising out of the publication of a book by a Parsee, did exist among the Mahomedans, but that it had been allayed at a meeting which had been subsequently held. I was therefore amazed to learn that such was not the case, by the outbreak which occurred on Friday the 13th February.

You are aware that in endeavouring to restore amity and good-will between the Parsee and Mahomedan communities, I succeeded in convening two meetings of the latter, viz., one on the 18th the other on the 26th February. In arranging for these meetings I was necessarily brought into close contact with large number of Mahomedans generally, and had therefore many opportunities of forming an opinion as to the state of feeling which existed among them, and I am thereby enabled to say that I have no reason whatever to believe that the attack on the 13th was the result of a preconcerted plot.

On a reflection of the circumstances attending the event, I think it will be admitted that this view is corroborated by the simple fact that the rioters were at the outset altogether unarmed, and that it was not until the mischief from some unaccountable cause had been set agoing that they armed themselves with whatever came within their reach. Had it been otherwise, I think there is no reason to doubt that they would have prepared themselves in a way which would have been more disastrous in its results.—Believe me, yours very truly.

NARAYEN WASUDEW.

Malabar Hill, 2nd April 1874.

B.

Byculla, 31st March 1874.

FRANK H. SOUTER, Esq., C.S.I., Commissioner of Police.

DEAR SIR,—While fully realizing the importance of the question asked of me in your letter of yesterday regarding the origin of the late riots in Bombay, I am not in a position to say more than that the first manifestation of a riotous spirit on the part of some of the Mahomedan population took me quite by surprise. For a long time previous to the outbreak I was engaged in daily professional work in the Mahomedan quarter of the town, and had not so much as heard the subject of Mr. Jalbhoy's book alluded to in any of the houses, nor did I hear of any premeditated riot, hence my inability to say as a matter of fact whether the riot of the 13th of February last was the result of a deliberate plan to attack the Parsees, or whether it arose from suddenly excited religious or fanatical passion.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

THOMAS BLANEY.

C.

Bombay, 1st April 1874.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your lines of yesterday's date. You were correctly informed that I had attended one of the mosques on Friday, the 13th February.

It is my habit to attend the mosque every Friday. It is chiefly the Ismael Habib Musjid I select, and thither I had gone on that particular day.

At the prayer meeting I observed no extraordinary signs of excitement, but found the attendance as usual; and only by driving from the musjid to the Agra Bank that I observed Shaik Abdool Rahmon Street was filled by a mob of Arabs and Seedees, which obliged my carriage to turn and to take the Kalbadavie Road.

In my opinion, and as far as I can judge from my own observance afterwards, the attack upon the Parsees was not premeditated, but was the spontaneous desire of vengeance of the alleged ill-treatment of the Mahomedan boys by a Parsee, prompted by the already existing ill-feeling towards the community, entertained by the low caste and fanatic Seedees and Arabs who saw in the disturbances an opportunity to plunder.

As I never attend any meeting of the Mahomedan community except private parties, and the Consulate being situated in the Mazagon district far from the centre of the Mahomedan population, I have not much opportunity of acquainting myself more with their feelings than any one else, as you may be led to suppose.—Believe me, Sir yours truly.

HUSSEINE,
Consul General of Turkey.

D.

F. SOUTER, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 31st ultimo, and in reply to observe that when I stated to you on the occasion you refer to that I did not consider the attack of the Mahomedans on the Parsees on the first day of the riots was an act of premeditation, I said so from my belief that none of the respectable portion of the Mahomedan community of whatever section would attempt to instigate rioting on such a matter as the publication of a book. I have since had much conversation with many respectable persons of the different classes of the Mahomedan religion who attended the mosque on the day the rioting commenced, and I have not met with one person who had the remotest idea of any intention on the part of any class of Mahomedans to create a disturbance, and it is my firm belief that the rioting entirely arose from some unexplained circumstances which arose amongst the lowest and most disreputable persons of the different sections of our community.—I am, dear sir, yours truly,

ABDOOL RAHAMON BIN LUNEE.

Bombay, 2nd April 1874.

No. 789 of 1874.

From the COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay; to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th April 1874.

SIR—In continuation of my letter No. 760, dated 7th inst., and with special reference to para. 3 of the Government Resolution No. 1375, dated 12th ultimo, to your address, I have the honour to forward the speech delivered at the trial of the rioters by the Advocate General in replying to the defence, and the summing up of the case by the Judge as reported in the public papers, and would beg to draw the attention of His Excellency the Governor to those portions which have been printed in italics, where it will be seen that both the Advocate General and the presiding Judge have highly commended the conduct of the police in connection with the recent riots.—I have, &c.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

(Here follows a quotation from the *Bombay Gazette* of 7th April last).

No. 1025 of 1874.

From FRANK HENRY SOUTER, Esq., C. S. I., Commissioner of Police, Bombay; to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Judicial Department, Bombay.

Bombay, 19th April 1874.

SIR,—Having received and perused a copy of the memorial addressed by a certain number of the Parsee inhabitants to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, in connection with the recent riots, and finding it to contain certain statements wholly or partially incorrect, I have the honour to draw attention below to the inaccurate passages and to place in juxtaposition my remarks thereon:—

MEMORIAL.	REMARKS.
Para 2—That the records of the proceedings in the Police and the High Courts during the trial of the rioters by the other documents annexed to this memorial, established beyond dispute in your memorialists' belief the following propositions that on the 13th day of February last, mobs of Mahomedan rioters *carrying out a preconceived design* issued from their mosques and made almost simultaneous attacks. * * * * * * * *	The proceedings in the Police and High Courts go to show that there was no preconcerted design, and there is not an iota of evidence to prove that there was a determined plot; on the other hand, all the circumstances reported, in paras 30, 31 and 32 of my letter No. 464 of the 28th February, and the facts adduced in my subsequent report No. 760, dated 7th April 1874, establish as far as it is possible that the riot of the 13th February was not premeditated. There is nothing either to prove that the rioters issued from their mosque.
(3)—That had the Police done its duty, there would have been no serious rioting at all.	(3) It has nowhere been shown that the Police failed or were unequal to their duty; the results have proved the contrary.
Para 3—The fact of the premeditation on the part of the rioters is proved. * * *	There is no evidence whatever to prove that there was any premeditation.
Your Memorialists would also call attention to the important, because precise, statement of a Parsee fruit-seller named Dorabjee Pestonjee, who declares that on the 12th of February he was warned by a Mussulmon friend and partner in business that it was probable that there would be a disturbance the following day.	The statement of this fruit-seller Dorabjee Pestonjee* is in no way substantiated; if correct, it is to be regretted that he made no mention of what he states was told him to the Police, though it would have been impossible for the Police to have taken action upon the reports of every alarmed Parsee. No foundation has been given for the statements made by the Mussulman to his friend Dorabjee Pestonjee.
Para. 5—That though the action of the Commissioner of Police in suppressing the book was illegitimate and, in your memorialists' opinion, ill advised. * * * * Mr. Edginton had told Mr. Jalbhoy in Mr Souter's presence, that the Mahomedans were an ignorant and turbulent people. Not only did Mr. Jalbhoy himself go to Mr. Edginton and tell him that in the early part of 11th February men were openly addressing crowds of Mahomedans from the steps of several of the mosques regarding the supposed insult to their religion, and giving it out as lawful that Mr. Jalbhoy's life should be taken for the offence and that his caste fellows should also be punished—information which Mr. Edginton must have put faith in, or he would not have recommended Mr. Jalbhoy to leave Bombay and to go to Poona or Surat; but a deputation of Parsees from Dhobie Talao and Sonapore also went to the Police Office on the 11th and implored protection, declaring that they had positive information that Mussulmans were going to fall upon them and commit a dreadful havoc among them. In reply to this deputation, the Deputy Commissioner of Police said that the leading members of the Mahomedan community had promised to meet the next day (Thursday the 12th February,) and arrange about the prevention of any disturbance. He further said that in case of their acting otherwise the police would soon bring them to their senses * *	The action taken by me and the reasons for adopting the measures I did have been fully explained in my report on the riots, and I submit that under the circumstances the course I followed was the one of all others best calculated to avert a disturbance. Mr. Edginton assures me that Jalbhoy's allegations as to his statement to him about the denunciations from the steps of the mosques and as to his statement to him with reference to the threats of the Mahomedans to set fire to the houses of the Parsees, (vide appendix "C" of the Memorial) are utterly untrue. On the night of the 11th (or 12th) of February, Jalbhoy came and told Mr. Edgington that he suspected one Sullamon, a Mahomedan neighbour with whom he was on bad terms, of having brought his book to the notice of the Mahomedan community, and as it was likely Sullamon, and other Mahomedans might injure or annoy him *during the Mohurrum*, then close at hand, he wanted police protection; he also said that he had some thought of quitting Bombay until the *Mohurrum* was over, and hoped if he did so the police would keep an eye on his house, &c., during his absence. Mr. Edginton told him that he should have the protection he asked for, at the same time he told him his idea of quitting Bombay a prudent one, and would take care his house, &c., was looked after if he went away. In the forenoon of the 11th or 12th February Rustomjee Eduljee, Jivajee Burjorjee†, Dorabjee Nusserjee Polliswala‡, Rustomjee Manokjee Ponchkanawala, and other residents of Dhobie Talao came to Mr. Edginton, and said that as they lived near Jalbhoy's house and feared he might be an object of Mahomedan resentment during the coming Mohurrum, and they from living in his neighbourhood, might also suffer, they hoped that precautions would be taken to prevent any disturbance. Mr. Edginton told them that Jalbhoy had suspended the publication of his book to appease the Mahomedans, that a meeting of influential Mahomedans was about to be held, and that he had reason to believe the matter would then be effectually and peacefully settled; and he promised the police should as requested keep careful watch over Dhobie Talao during the Mohurrum.
Para 5—On Friday morning, there were numerous signs of what was about to happen * *	The evidence given in the High Court at the trial of the rioters proves the very contrary.
But it appears from the evidence given at the High Court, that although the gathering of the Mahomedans at Juma Musjid was so unusually numerous, and of such a character as to excite alarm amongst Hindoos as well as Parsees, only one European Constable was on duty at the Mosque when the prayers were over * * *	2 inspectors 3 constables and 10 or 15 native policemen were on the spot when the riot commenced—(see evidence given on trial and statements attacked to my report on the Riots, No. 464, dated 28th Feb. 1874).
The memorialists will not discuss the question how long a time the rioters had to work their will in before the police came to the rescue (at Abdool Rahimon Street on the 13th Feb.) as the evidence is conflicting on this point * * *	There is no conflict of reliable testimony on this point. It has been clearly proved in Her M's High Court and otherwise that the riot broke out about 1 o'clock p.m., that I was on the spot, with a party of police by half-past one, and that the mob was dispersed and more than 60 of the rioters taken into custody by two o'clock.
Para6—That notwithstanding the well-known tendency of disorders in India when they have not been checked at the outset, to spread like wild-fire and become quite unmanageable, there would probably have been no fresh disturbances after the riots of Friday had been suppressed, if the Government had called out the military in aid of the police. The excited Parsees, who were also armed with sticks, gathered in crowds near the graveyard. Stones were thrown, Inspector Austin states, by some Parsees first of all (though the Parsees deny that they were the aggressors), and then a free fight ensued, resulting in loss of life and serious injuries to a large number of Seedees and Parsees, and it became necessary to call out the troops to quell the disturbance * * What else could the police have expected? If they had desired to provoke a fresh riot, what more could they have done than deliberately to march a procession composed, not of peaceful Mahomedan citizens, but of ignorant and savage adventurers, frequenting the port of Bombay, for such is the character of Seedies and Arabs who were engaged in the affray, into the heart of that division of the town of Bombay which is most thickly inhabited by Parsees.	The disorder was promptly and effectually checked at the outset, and there would have been no fresh disturbances, after the first riot had been suppressed on Friday the 13th February), but for the Parsees menacing the Mahomedans while burying their dead on the 15th February. The presiding Judge when passing sentence on the Parsee prisoners charged with being members of unlawful assembly on that day remarked as follows:— "I consider that the evidence given regarding the occurrences at the corner of the graveyard clearly showed that "these occurrences originated with you. I further consider that the Mahomedans would have returned peaceably had it not been for the Parsees molesting them." The principal Mahomedan burial-ground is at Sonapore, and the police have no power or authority either to prohibit the Mahomedans from burying their dead there or to interfere as to the numbers attending funerals. At any time such undue interference would be productive of serious results. Regarding the military being called out to quell the disturbances, they were never once called upon to act, and every disturbance was met and suppressed by the police alone. The Advocate General in his speech replying to the defence of the Sonapore Rioters remarked:— "He mentioned this because it showed that the police were perfectly well able to escort the procession from Bhooleshwur to the graveyard without in any way endangering the public peace. He thought the jury would agree with him that a great deal of undeserving abuse had been heaped upon the police in this trial, and that if there was a portion of the community who ought to thank the police, it was that very portion whose counsel in this case had attempted to heap obloquy on them. He thought they had acted on that day (the 15th) with prudence, courage, and with success. Supposing the police had not been able to hold the Seedies in check in the Sonapore lane: supposing they had not been able to drive them back on the Breach Candy Road: what would have become of the Parsees in their localities? He thought the police had not only shown themselves willing and competent to protect the Parsees but had done so successfully."
	The Judge in summing up in the case said— "The evidence of these three police constables, he thought, if the jury believed it, established that there was a *bona fide* funeral of two biers, and that it proceeded in a peaceable manner from where it was joined by Mr. Mills, it arrived at the burial-ground, and also that it was the Parsees who were here the assailants and aggressors in the first instance, and that they were similarly the assailants at the corner of the Sonapore lane. However it had been alleged on behalf of the defence that this was a police case and that the police had given their evidence unfavourably to the Parsees. Now he must say he thought this was not a charge that could be made against the police. If the police erred at all, it was taking too much the side of the Parsees. That the police conducted themselves most admirably on that day, there could be no doubt from the manner in which in the first place they endeavoured to prevent the disturbance and then put it down. But it was shown on the evidence of the police themselves, supposing the jury believed it to be true, that the Parsees were in both cases the aggressors; and in the other part of the evidence to which he had not yet alluded, that the Seedies had been beaten by the Parsees, he apprehended that though the Seedies might be poor and might be sneered at, they were equally entitled to the protection of the law as the wealthiest inhabitant of Bombay. Therefore on that occasion it was the duty of the police not only to have done as they did and arrest the Seedies whom they found fighting, but at the same time they ought not to have stayed their hand, but ought to have arrested the various Parsees, who, they now allege, were engaged in the disturbance."

* Dorabjee Pestonjee gave evidence in support of an *alibi* put forward on behalf of one of the Parsee prisoners Pallonjee Rustomjee in the Sonapore riot case. Pallonjee was, however, convicted, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

† This man has since been convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for rioting, &c., at Sonapore on the 15th February.

‡ This man is now charged with abetment of perjury in connection with the defence of one of the Parsee rioters, who has been sentenced as above.

Much stress has been laid in the memorial that troops were not ordered out into the town sooner; but as the riot of the 13th was promptly and effectually suppressed by the police and order restored, there was no apparent necessity for military aid, nor would there have been but for the Parsees molesting the Mahomedans while engaged in burying their dead on the 15th at Sonapore. The Parsees had been regarded as a peaceable people, and it was never contemplated that they would act as they did; and even if the military had been ordered into the town sooner, they would have been posted, as usual, in the centre of the town in the Mahomedan locality at a considerable distance from Dhobie Talao and Sonapore, and therefore the disturbance of the 15th would not have been averted.

During the former riots and at the time of the annual Mohurrum festival, when troops have been ordered into the town, they have never taken up posts at Dhobie Talao, for the reason that very few Mahomedans live in that locality and because the military lines, those of the Marine Battalion, adjoin Dhobie Talao, and are within about 500 yards of where the disturbance took place at Sonapore on the 15th February.—I have, &c.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

MILITARY CIVILIANS IN THE PUNJAB

WE are not among those who advocate kicking away the ladder, when the top of the wall is reached, but on the other hand we should not use the ladder for getting down the other side, if we found easy steps built in the wall. Now it is undeniable that Military Civilians have been very useful in their day, the right dash of arbitrariness, the vigour of action and the promptness of decision, which are incidental to a soldier's training were well adapted to the circumstances of this Province up to the year 1865. The people had always been accustomed to have their disputes settled by tribunals from which an appeal was rarely made and only in cases of great injustice, to the King or his Dewan and when they found the new Judiciary, though occasionally choleric and fractious, at least not open to corruption, they had very little to complain of. The bunniah who lost his suit one day, because the Court considered him a grasping fellow, would see a plea of limitation to a just claim overruled the next, because the plea was dishonest, therefore if law was not resorted to in one case, it was equally ignored in another, and roundly speaking the system answered very well. The Military Civilian in his executive capacity was by no means a failure. The light of nature generally kept him pretty straight, and so long as the people were as ignorant of the law as himself, they assumed that his decision must be correct and his action in accordance with the orders of the mystic Sircar. But we have changed all that now, and the Military Civilian is no longer as useful in his generation as he used to be. There are of course many brilliant exceptions, there are many military men who follow the law with unswerving certainty and who do not care two pins, whether the case is a hard one or not, who know that the happiness of an individual is immaterial to that of the greatest number and that to make an exception is to introduce chaos. Some have not been above returning in their leisure hours to a student's life and others have devoted the holiday of furlough to studying the law and entering the bar. Of such we have no complaint to make. They are infinitely better in every respect than the *griff* who arrives in the country with the crude and dogmatic views of the last coterie he adorned at college, or of the last debating club he frequented in the metropolis. Indeed the comparison in unfair to the former. But those who are outside the exceptions are worse again than the competition-wallah referred to, who we must confess is exceptional in the Punjab. They are worse because incorrigible and incorrigible because generally old. Like our old stager, who keeps the traces tight, but never pulls an ounce, they just keep up the appearance of hard work, while their wretched assistants are choking in the collar. They dishearten rising and clever young officers by reversing their good orders and waste the time and patience of their superiors by obstinate correspondence; they have enough remembrance of their military life to brook no contradiction from inferiors, but have been long enough in civil employ to forget the military duty of subordination to superiors. The difficulty is to get rid of them. It seems that by the etiquette of the Secretariat, incompetence is no ground for placing a man's services at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. The utmost that can be done is to stop promotion, which has the effect of keeping the officer in his old district, which is precisely what he likes, because he knows the routine and can keep his work down to the standard which suits his comfort and ability. To change him from one district to another in the same grade is to injure the public service and to double the labour of those above and below him. The Government must long since have accepted the fact, even if it has not avowed it, that such officers are a positive hindrance to the administration and we could suggest a method of disposing of at least some of the *incubi*. We would transfer all military civilians who do not come up to a certain standard of judicial excellence to frontier districts. The best idea of this standard could be formed by the Judges of the Chief Court, who know the calibre of the different officials in this respect far better than the local Government. There would be several advantages in this scheme if properly carried out. The frontier people might suffer for a time, but then their interests are not so important as those of the trading and agricultural classes in other parts of the Province. Then again the monotony and discomfort of places, which are outside civilization, would tend to retirement or furlough on the part of those who had come to regard the luxuries of life as necessaries and, above all, it would supply the districts which most require them with civilians who during their banishment have had ample time to make themselves acquainted with law, which on the frontier is little cared for by the people and less resorted to by their tribunals. So much for existing evils. As for the future, it must be admitted that the time for employing military men as civilians, at least as judicial officers, has gone by and no future additions to the service should be made from the military. As Postmasters General, as Canal Officers in Public Works, in Famine Reliefs, and as Cantonment Magistrates military men are invaluable, but not one in a thousand is fitted to deal with law. And the reasons for this are obvious enough. The Military Civilian up to the age of 25 or 30 has seldom devoted his attention (we are not talking of the present generation) to anything more serious than fortification and courts martial. He has filled up the weariness of an idle life with the pursuits which the civil servant has had no time for since he went to College. Hunting, shooting, fishing, racing, cricket and racquets. He has entered civil employ in the greater number of instances to eke out the military pay on which he could scarcely subsist. With enhanced pay and the accessories of habitual amusement at hand he is not likely to study Blackstone on a hunting morning or pore over Savigny with a Racquet Court close by. The routine work is easily acquired, any roughness of execution is plastered smooth by the head clerk, and as to judicial decisions, an error of judgment seldom entails a wigging. Promotion is looked for from the same interest that gained admission to the civil list and the contrast of comfort and independence at starting, with the slights and tedious subordination of military life tend to dull ambition, at least, in the early part of a career. A man who has tumbled into the water does not mind walking home in the rain, and slow promotion does not seriously affect a person who has hitherto actually stagnated. The civilian proper on the other hand is brought up in the groove of labour. At a time when his mind is most impressionable he is sucking in great draughts of jurisprudence, while the other is dreamily admiring the varnish of his boots. He is tackling Austin and Whateley, following trains of thought and running ideas to earth with as keen an enjoyment as the other feels, when the gun is his theme and the hounds his argument.

Which of these twain should be the arbiters of right between man and man? There can be no difficulty in the answer, if these premisses be correct, and the sooner the reform is carried out, or at least attempted the better not only for the public purse, but for the people. Where there are vested interests, we can only mitigate the evil, but we should not forget the lessons of the past. Let us remove the square men from the round holes as soon as possible, the *data* are already prepared; a few paragraphs in the gazette will suffice to carry out the change, and those who are inclined to grumble will have only themselves to thank, provided that the Government adheres strictly to the rule, no friends at court allowed.—*Indian Public Opinion*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

INDIAN NEWS.

Beaten to Death.—We learn that three natives have been committed by Mr. Mahomed Ali, Assistant Commissioner from Chicka Bullapoor, to take their trial at the Nundidroog Sessions Court on the 10th of next month, on a charge of having murdered a native. The deceased is alleged to have been severely beaten and to have died subsequently from internal injuries received.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

The Robbery on the High Seas.—The men of the steamer Patna, implicated in the robbery of cash from the deserted native vessel Swansea, have, we hear, been released from custody by the Deputy Commissioner, as sufficient evidence could not be adduced to bring home a conviction. The money recovered has been handed over to the captain of the Patna for restoration to the agents of the Swansea.—*Indian Daily News.*

The Amboor Riot Case.—We are informed that thirty-five out of thirty-six, against whom charges were framed by Mr. Rice, the Joint Magistrate of Vellore, for rioting at Amboor, have been found guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each, and also to pay fines. The accused parties who retained Mr. Shephard and Mr. Gooch at the commencement did not retain them for the close of the prosecution, but secured the services of legal gentlemen from Madras. Of the thirty-five convicted, one is a most respectable Mahomedan merchant of Amboor, on whose behalf some highly respectable witnesses from Madras gave evidence in support of an *alibi*, that on the day of the alleged riot he was at Madras transacting important business. The parties intend filing an appeal, but a difficulty having arisen in consequence of the Chittoor Session Court being closed for two months, we hear it likely that counsel will move the High Court at Madras to exercise its powers of revision under Section 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and suspend the sentences *pro tem*, with permission to give bail, as the offence is a bailable one.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

BANQUET AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

On Saturday (May 2) the President and Council of the Royal Academy gave their anniversary banquet to a distinguished company at Burlington-house.

The galleries were open at 2 o'clock, and many of the invited guests arrived early to enjoy the opportunity of leisurely inspecting the many fine pictures with which the walls of the Academy are adorned.

The President (Sir Francis Grant), in rising to propose the first toast, was loudly cheered. He said—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I have the honour to propose "The Health of Her Majesty the Queen." (Cheers.) It is seldom that a year passes without the members of the Royal Academy being called upon to thank Her Majesty for some special favour. When they desired to honour the memory of their late illustrious colleague, Sir Edwin Landseer, by holding an exhibition exclusively of his works, the Queen was pleased to express her entire approval and was so good as to contribute to the Exhibition no less than sixty works by that distinguished artist. (Cheers.) I trust I may be permited on this occasion to express a hope that the auspicious union of the Queen's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh, with the graceful and accomplished daughter of the Emperor of Russia may be a source of comfort to Her Majesty. (Cheers.) We trust that the event will not only tend to strengthen the bonds of alliance between the two great nations of Russia and England, but that our gracious Sovereign will find that in the Duchess of Edinburgh she has gained an affectionate daughter, who will largely contribute to the domestic happiness of her future years. (Cheers.) I give you "The Health of the Queen."

The toast was drunk with all the honours, and followed by the National Anthem.

The President—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I now beg to purpose "The Health of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the other members of the Royal Family." (Cheers.) It is a subject of infinite satisfaction to the members of the Royal Academy to observe the unmistakable and earnest love of art which His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales manifests on all occasions. Notwithstanding the numerous calls that are made on the time of His Royal Highness, to which he assiduously responds, we learn through the Press of his occasionally visiting the studios of some of our leading artists, thus honouring and encouraging art in the most gratifying manner. (Cheers.) We have also to thank the Prince for the active assistance he gave us in promoting the success of the Landseer Exhibition. (Cheers.) It was owing to his personal influence that we are enabled to thank His Majesty the King of Belgians for two beautiful pictures sent from the royal collection at Brussels, and also his Serene Highness the Duke of Coburg, who sent from Coburg one work of the great interest, and besides several other valuable pictures, one of Van Amburgh and the Lions, the property of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, a picture that possesses this special interest, that the subject was suggested and the picture commissioned by the Duke's illustrious father. (Cheers.) I am glad to be able to announce that the Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and the other members of the Royal Family, honoured the Exhibition with their presence on Thursday. (Cheers.) I hope the Prince will forgive me for the liberty I take, if I venture to mention that we members of the Academy always witness with pleasure the honest and zealous way in which both the Prince and Princess go over the Exhibition, beginning, catalogue and pencil in hand, at No. 1 (cheers), and working steadily through all the galleries. (Cheers.) It cannot but be gratifying, even to the humblest artist who is so fortunate as to obtain a place on these walls, to know that he has good reason to hope that his labours will not escape the observation of the Prince and Princess of Wales. (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was received with much cheering, said—Mr. President, your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I beg to thank you for the very kind manner in which you Sir Francis have proposed my health with that of the Princess of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family, and for the cordial way in which you, my Lords and Gentlemen, have been pleased to receive it. I can assure you, Sir Francis, and the members of the Royal Academy, that it affords me the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to have been able to accept your kind invitation. It is now two years since I had the opportunity of partaking of your hospitality, and you may be sure that whenever I am able to come to the Royal Academy it will always give me the greatest pleasure. (Cheers.) Sir Francis Grant has been kind enough to allude to me with reference to the Exhibition at the Royal Academy of pictures by his late distinguished and never-to-be-surpassed colleague, Sir Edwin Landseer. I will only say that any efforts of mine—the efforts were but small, but such as they were, any efforts I could make—were most cheerfully devoted to give the country the opportunity of seeing those magnificent works, some of which, having for many years been in the possession of their proprietors, had not been placed before the eyes of the public. It gave me very great pleasure to help in any way such an exhibition. Thanks to the efforts of the President and the members of the Royal Academy, that exhibition was a great success and afforded the utmost interest and pleasure to all who saw it. (Cheers.) I feel assured that you must all deeply deplore the loss of that great man. (Hear, hear.) Last year he was still living, though, alas, his health was such that it was impossible for him to come among his colleagues as he used to do. At any rate, he lived to render his name illustrious, and we can never hope to see his fame excelled. (Cheers.) Sir Francis, I hope you will allow me to congratulate you on this most excellent Exhibition. (Cheers.) When we see these walls surrounded with pictures—when we look at the catalogue and see the names of yourself, of Messrs Millais, Leighton, Prinsep, Watts, Ward, Frith, Graves, Calderon, Sant, Alma Tadema, and many others I might mention, it is unnecessary to say that we have here a collection of pictures of the greatest artists which this country can produce. (Cheers.) I am glad to take this opportunity of saying that I hope those gentlemen who have come to the Royal Academy on this occasion have not forgotten to look at one picture in the next room, which I think well deserves attention. It is numbered 142 in the catalogue, and is entitled "Calling the Roll after an Engagement in the Crimea." This picture, painted by a young lady who, I am given to understand, is not yet 23, is deserving of the highest admiration, and I am sure she has before her a great future as an artist. (Cheers.) In the next room, the Lecture-room, is a statue of "A Horse and his Master," by Boehm, which I am confident all who take an interest in sculpture will agree with me is one of the finest pieces of sculpture of modern times. (Cheers.) The name of the artist is so well known that it is superfluous for me to make any remarks upon it. I only hope that at no very distant day he will have the privilege of writing R.A. after his name. (Cheers.) My Lords and Gentlemen, I beg to thank you for the very kind way in which this toast has been proposed and accepted by this distinguished company. (Loud cheers.)

The President—Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The next toast is "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." I will not enlarge on the recent glorious achievements of our united Army and Navy, under the gallant chief Sir Garnet Wolseley, whom I am glad to welcome here to-night. (Cheers.) I will leave that agreeable duty to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and others, better qualified to speak on the subject. With the Army I will connect the name of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (cheers), and as His Royal Highness is Colonel of the City of London Rifles, I shall feel obliged if in his response he will include the Reserve Forces. (Cheers.) The Blue Jackets and the gallant Marines will, I feel sure, be safe in the hands of Mr. Ward Hunt, the First Lord of the Admiralty, whose name I will associate with the Navy. I give you "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." (Cheers.)

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge—Sir Francis Grant, your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—I have so frequently had the honour of addressing this company on similar occasions that I feel some difficulty in varying the observation I am permitted to make. (Cheers.) I have always the happiness of feeling that this toast is received by you in a manner which must be gratifying to me, and which I consider is highly complimentary to the service for which I am now responding. The President has observed that we have the advantage to-night of having in this room an officer who has recently had the opportunity of distinguishing himself, and I am glad to say that in addition to that officer there is another gallant officer present, a friend of mine—Commander Glover (loud cheers), who has been associated in the operations upon the Gold Coast. I am very glad of this opportunity of saying, in presence of so many distinguished persons of various professions, views, and opinions, that when I speak of these operations I speak of them with reference to the services conjointly. I never think of merely alluding to the Army (cheers); I consider that the Army, Navy, and the Colonial Forces were all as one body engaged, and when we wish to do honour to one we do honour to all. (Cheers.) I have heard it sometimes observed that the Army only was put forward and that the other forces have not been sufficiently considered; but I am quite sure I am speaking the sentiments of Sir Garnet Wolseley and of the Army, when I say we are most anxious to do full justice to all branches of Her Majesty's service. We are a naval power, and the Army in many points must depend on the Navy. There are other operations in which the Navy must allow the Army to take the lead, and in the recent war we all know that the Army was greatly indebted to the Navy for its very effective assistance. (Cheers.) With regard to that war which has been fought out since we last met here, I have this satisfaction—that it in a special manner brought out the leading sentiment which animates the service of Her Majesty—that is, a sense of duty to Her Majesty and the desire to increase the respect and esteem which England feels for the services which our soldiers and sailors belong. (Cheers.) There has been an idea of late years that this sentiment is not so prominent as it used to be. I am happy, therefore, to say that the late operations, though small in some respects, yet most important in others, have clearly proved that the noble sentiments which have guided the English officers and soldiers exist this day to the fullest extent, and are in no degree inferior to what was displayed in the great wars of which we have read. (Cheers.) So long as these sentiments prevail I believe you will always have reason to feel proud of the profession which you have so kindly been pleased to honour on this occasion. As regards the Reserve Forces, all I can say is that I am sure it is the greatest possible advantage to them to be more immediately connected with the Army than they used to be, and I am glad on that account to have the opportunity of thanking you in their name, as well as in the name of the Army, for the honour you have done us. (Cheers.) I don't profess to be in a position to give any decided opinion on the merits of the works of art by which we are surrounded. My opinion on such a subject is little worth; but if I may be permitted to say so, I certainly would congratulate you, Sir Francis, and this great society upon the very admirable exhibition which you have been able to place before the public. I had intended, I confess, to make allusion to one military subject, but the wind has been taken out of my sails by my illustrious relative (cheers and a laugh), and I am proud to think he has entirely expressed my views upon that subject. (Cheers.) It is always a delicate matter in a great society of artists to express decided preference for one over another. I have no intention to do so; but, luckily for me, the artist in this case happens to be a lady and, therefore, there can be no jealousy. (Cheers and a laugh.) This lady has had the advantage of being prominently brought to your notice by my illustrious relative; still, I may, perhaps, be allowed to give an opinion on the subject, though not on the picture merely as a work of art. It is astonishing to me how any young lady should have been able to grasp the speciality of soldiers under the circumstances delineated in that picture. (Cheers.) I looked at it the other day for a long time and I was struck by the military character which pervades the grouping and expression of the piece. (Cheers.) I can have no doubt if the young lady continues to produce such pictures she has the prospect of becoming a most distinguished artist, and one of whom the country will have reason to be proud. (Cheers.) I beg again to thank you, my Lords and gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid to the Army and the Reserved Forces—which is always peculiarly applicable, coming from so eminent a body as the Royal Academy. (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in rising to propose the next toast, was loudly cheered. He said—Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The President has intrusted me with a toast which I should have much preferred had it come from his own lips; not that I don't think it both a great honour and pleasure to propose the toast, but I feel assured that he would have done it more justice than I can. It is the health of Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley. (Loud cheers.) I must say I feel some difficulty and diffidence in proposing this toast in Sir Garnet's presence, and after the universal acclamation with which the approval of the country has been given to him for the very successful manner in which his campaign has been carried out I can have but few words to add on the subject. I need not say it affords me personally the highest pleasure to propose Sir Garnet's health and to assure him that all his countrymen who watched with interest and anxiety his short but difficult campaign offer him the heartiest congratulation on its happy results (cheers), and all of us drink most cordially to his good health. (Cheers.) I beg to give you "The Health of Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley." (Loud cheers.) The toast was received with loud cheers.

Major-General Sir Garnet Wolseley, in rising to respond, was loudly cheered. He said,—Sir Francis Grant, Your Royal Highness, my Lords, and Gentlemen,—The honour of being invited to partake this evening of the noble hospitality of the Royal Academy at this great annual and, I may say, historical banquet will always be remembered by me as the occasion when, my health, in connexion with the Ashantee war, having been proposed by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in the most flattering terms, the toast was received with warmth and cordiality by this large and distinguished assembly. It is very pleasant to be praised when the praise emanates from the eldest son of one's Sovereign; but this agreeable sensation is at all times mingled with internal misgivings when, as in my case at the present moment, we feel that the praise bestowed exceeds our deserts. In reading military history, especially that referring to wars undertaken when but small armies were employed on both sides, it is astonishing and disappointing to find the credit of success invariably attributed to the fortunate General, while but little or no mention is made of those who assisted him as Staff officers. From childhood the names of Hannibal, of Cæsar, and of others have been as household words; but who among us knows the names of those who acted as their chiefs of the Staff? Now, I do not believe that the greatest military genius that has ever lived could in any age, but especially in modern times, achieve great military success unless supported not only by valiant and disciplined soldiers, but by an able Staff to direct their movements. When, therefore, I call to mind the zeal and ability of those professionally educated men who lately composed my Staff—when I remember the loyalty and determination displayed by Captain Glover (cheers) and Captain Butler (cheers) in the performance of the arduous tasks allotted to them; and when I think of the valour and uncomplaining endurance of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, I feel ashamed that so much praise should be bestowed upon me, and that I should be singled out for the many honours conferred upon me since my return home. (Cheers.) It is the practice with some people to decry our existing Army, and to draw comparisons between it and our Army of previous years all in favour of the latter. Now, I am glad to say that my experience leads me to a diametrically opposite conclusion. (Cheers.) That the same martial spirit pervades all ranks now as formerly has been well proved in the recent war, for I do not think that Her Majesty's troops have ever been called upon to display higher military qualities or to face death in a greater variety of forms than then. Now, as regards the officers, I believe that, as a body, they are more efficient now than they have ever been. When I joined the service it was a superstition among us that the hereditary courage of the English gentleman was the only qualification necessary for the English officer; and for any young subaltern to devote his leisure hours to the scientific study of his profession was far more likely to insure his being laughed at than to secure his promotion. (A laugh.) This is all changed now, and we all feel the absolute necessity of military education. (Cheers.) I attribute much of our recent success to the very large proportion of professional soldiers employed. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that I am justified in saying that among the numerous services rendered to the Ashantee expeditionary force by his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief (cheers) by no means the least has been his establishment many years ago of the Staff College, the impetus he then gave to military education, and the encouragement he has always afforded to those desirous of studying their profession. (Cheers.) When I look round these rooms and see the magnificent paintings that adorn their walls, I am reminded that they are the result of great study and professional application. I believe, Sir Francis, that now-a-days great military success can only be achieved by an army in which the officers have been as assiduous in the study of their art as those gentlemen have been whose paintings that we now see around us will hand down their names with honour to future generations. (Cheers.) In the late war the difficulties to be overcome were very great, and every day that it lasted brought with it much pain and but very little pleasure. The remembrance of it is clouded with the recollection of gallant comrades whom we lost there. There is, however, one feature in it to which I can always recur with gratification—I mean the complete cordiality which existed between Her Majesty's naval and military forces, which has already been referred to by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. (Cheers.) When I first reached Cape Coast the squadron was commanded by Captain Fremantle, whose exertions to bring the war rapidly to a conclusion were only equal to his coolness under fire. (Cheers.) At my request he landed the seamen and Marines for service ashore several times, and did all in his power to assist in our military operations. (Cheers.) The command of the fleet subsequently devolved upon Commodore Hewett, whose character as an officer and whose genial courage is so well known that nothing I could say could add to his reputation. (Cheers.) I had to make frequent demands upon him, but as long as anything I required was to be found in the fleet it was always placed by him at my disposal. (Cheers.) His cordial co-operation was so well known that it was a common saying among the officers who surrounded me that if I had asked him for his flagship he would have done his best to drag her up overland to Coommassie. (Cheers and a laugh.) I am glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging how much I consider the successful termination of the war is attributable to the efficient manner in which the expeditionary force was organized, its wants supplied, and its comforts provided for by the military administration at home. (Cheers.) Not only were all my numerous demands cheerfully and promptly complied with, but in many instances my wishes were forestalled by the forethought and military wisdom of those who directed affairs in England. Full military and political power was intrusted to me, as was done in Abyssinia for Sir Robert, now so deservedly Lord, Napier; and in both instances the result was satisfactory—indeed, I believe that this plan is essential to success in war. There are, of course, some brilliant exceptions to this rule, the most notable one being our campaign in China in 1860, the most complete of all our modern wars; but it should be remembered that its exceptional success can be explained, for it is not always that Her Majesty can command the services of such an able General as the officer (alluding to Sir Hope Grant) who commanded in that war—a General under whom I had the good fortune to serve for many years, and from whom I learnt many a military lesson. (Cheers.) Time was a most important element with us upon the Gold Coast; but I am reminded that it is also of much consequence here this evening, and I have, therefore, to apologize for having occupied your attention so long, and, in the name of the soldiers, sailors and marines who have recently toiled, fought, and won upon the West Coast of Africa, to thank you for the honour you have done them through me this evening. (Cheers.)

The President—Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen—I have now the honour to propose a toast which at all times and in all circumstances is invariably received with much applause in this assembly. It is the health of Her Majesty's Ministers (cheers); and I couple with the toast the distinguished name of the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, First Lord of the Treasury. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Disraeli, on rising to respond to this toast, was received with loud and prolonged cheering. He said—Mr. President,—I beg leave to thank you on the part of my colleagues and myself for the great honour you have done us in drinking the health of Her Majesty's Ministers. Why, in an Academy of Art, the health of Her Majesty's Ministers should be drunk might be a subject of curious inquiry. (A laugh.) On the part of my colleagues and myself I beg, however, to say that we are not prepared to accept this distinction on the score of empty courtesy, but we rather interpret it as a declaration on the part of the Royal Academy, by yourself, sir, that it is your conviction that an encouragement of the Arts is the duty of the Government of this country. (Cheers.) We accept the distinction in this light. It is our opinion that the cultivation of the Fine Arts is an essential element of civilization, and that refined feeling and even nobility of conduct may be assisted and developed by a cultured perception of the appropriate and the beautiful. (Cheers.) Sir, I know it is now a common saying that in the great dimensions which European society has assumed the influence of a Government on the cultivation of the Arts is insignificant and must be without effect. In bygone days, when the boundaries and the population of communities were limited, the inventions of human genius in the Fine Arts were more striking, because they were concentrated; but in nations of many millions and in a capital city which in its population exceeds that of ancient Rome or the Babylon of Herodotus it is difficult to find those scenes of symmetry and effulgence which charmed mankind in the fanes and porticos of Athens and in the galleries and arcades of the Medici. (Cheers.) Pericles himself, in a morning's walk in this great metropolis, beginning with South Kensington and ending with Wapping (a laugh), would almost despair of impressing on this colossal capital any consistent aspect of symmetry and beauty. (A laugh.) Nevertheless, Sir, I cannot but believe that, by different means and by different appliances to those that were pursued in former days, the influence of Government upon society in respect to the formation of public taste is by no means slight (cheers); and I think if we look over the last 40 or 50 years of our experience in this country we must recognize that there has been a gradual but a perceptible evidence of that formation of taste in the people of this country. (Cheers.) The institution of Schools of Design—the organized circulation of masterpieces of art in all their varieties throughout the Provinces, have, no doubt, had a very considerable effect (cheers)—an effect, indeed, which I think may be traced in the supremacy of our manufactures, which has been greatly maintained by the improvement and the purity of taste and design in this country. (Cheers.) Nor have I ever for a moment believed that there was not a real and a strong sympathy with Art in the people of this country. (Cheers.) I think we had evidence of that when an honourable gentleman, who probably is one of your guests this evening, only two years ago established a Museum of Art in the wilds of Bethnal-green (cheers) which fascinated toiling millions. (Cheers.) There is also, I might perhaps add, another reason why my colleagues and myself on this occasion accept the great compliment you have paid us not merely as an act of graceful but conventional courtesy. In a certain sense we may, perhaps, urge our claim also as artists. In the creation and the conduct of Governments those great principles of design which have covered these walls with so many brilliant creations are equally wanted. There must be in a Government unity of design, unity of purpose in their policy, a firm and flowing outline in their measures (cheers and a laugh); there must be a due proportion of parts in administration; and skilful management of light and shade in debates. (Cheers.) I have often thought that the different Governments of this country might be likened to the various Schools of Art. Some have charmed us with the glowing canvas of the Roman School or the severer attributes of the Tuscan. The School of Bologna, founded on the eclectic principle—the selection from all schools and extraneous quarters of the qualities which were admired—may, I think, be considered the origin of coalition Governments. (Cheers and laughter.) All that we claim for ourselves is that we are of the British School. (Loud cheers.) Mr. President, I often think that in attending your annual festivals there is one quality which is peculiar to these assemblies. Every year, in a certain sense, they become more interesting, because every year strengthens that traditionary spell which invests with its enchanting influence the fortunes of this Society. More than a century has now elapsed since, not certainly in this chamber, but under the wing of your great Academy, the choicest spirits of the land, the men most illustrious for station, for genius, and for learning, have assembled, as it were, at some heroic festival of old times to express their admiration for the Arts, which refine and elevate existence. Generation after generation has handed to each other the sacred torch of sympathy with your fortunes and with your pursuits—and have they been disappointed? They have seen arise in this country gradually a school, vigorous, original, and complete, whose capital performances even in Continental markets command a higher value than the productions of any other school, and have broken up for ever that monopoly of the arts of design which was once considered the privilege of the Southern races. (Cheers.) Long, Mr. President, may this institution over which you are now presiding —long may it flourish in fame and independence, and long may you and your successors from that chair intimate to the Ministers of the British Crown that encouragement to the Fine Arts is a political duty as well as a national delight. (Loud and continued cheering.)

THE RACE FOR THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The defeat of Ecossais in the Newmarket race on Wednesday had been fully discounted by the professional betting men, who, seeming to be far better acquainted with his actual condition than the general public, were never weary of laying the odds against him with as much freedom as if he was not likely to see the post. Upon his performances as a two-year-old he had a far better chance than any of his competitors, but his great speed would avail him little if he had not undergone a fairly complete preparation. The doubts upon this latter point were maintained up to the very last, and even now a small section of his supporters think that his defeat was due to extraneous causes, upon which it is better not to dwell. Although the programme of sport for the current week was not so strong as might be wished, it contrasted favourably with the bill of fare provided at the Craven Meeting, and the weather being moderately fine there was a very large company present at the decision of the Two Thousand Guineas. The competitors were not so numerous as had been at one time expected, as Napoleon III., Algebra, Lepero, and Thuringien Prince, all of whom had been mentioned in the betting upon various occasions, were withdrawn, while M. Lefèvre, instead of running Novateur to assist Ecossais, reserved the winner of the French Two Thousand for the Derby, in which race he will take a prominent part. Though Ecossais was not much admired by those who inspected him in the "birdcage," as the piece of ground which does duty for a paddock is denominated, he held his place pretty firmly in the betting, while Atlantic, on the other hand, receded one or two points. Spectator and Boscobel represented the interests of Lords Wilton and Bradford, both of whom train in the same stable; but neither of the pair pleased the critics, an impression being prevalent, which was justified by the result, that they were both deficient in stamina. Whitehall carried the familiar colours of Mr. Bowes, but the Malton stable did not profess any great confidence of his ability to follow in the footsteps of Cotherstone and West Australian, nor was much to be hoped for from any of the others except Reverberation, who had made great improvement within the last month. With only twelve runners, there was little delay at the post, and the race itself may be very briefly described. Most of the favourites were close together during the early part of the contest, but Ecossais drew to the front when about half the distance had been covered, and he seemed to gallop so strong and well that for a hundred yards he gained additional ground at every stride. But want of condition soon told its tale, and as Ecossais is evidently not a stayer of the first water, he was unable to make an effort when once beaten. His place was then taken by Reverberation and Atlantic, and, though the latter was some distance behind as they ascended the hill, he gradually wore down Reverberation, winning very easily at last by a neck. Ecossais was so thoroughly beaten that he cannot have any chance of winning the Derby, or, indeed, any race run for over a longer course than six furlongs. Reverberation, too, is clearly unable to stay; and as Atlantic won solely by stamina, it is easy to understand why he is made so great a favourite for the Derby. As a two-year-old, Atlantic was a very second-rate animal, as his only success was in the Ham Stakes at Goodwood, when he beat Régal and Apology. Three weeks afterwards he was defeated by Tipster for the Convivial Stakes at York; and, though he was allowed to walk over the course for the rich Buckenham Stakes, he was subsequently unplaced to Feu d'Amour and Spectator in the Prendergast, while in the following week Minister beat him by a head. It was upon his running with this latter animal, who was second for the City and Suburban Handicap last week, that the trainer of Ecossais relied to ascertain the real merits of Lord Falmouth's colt; but Atlantic had made so much improvement in the meanwhile that the test has proved a misleading one. Not three weeks ago it would have been easy to obtain almost any odds against Atlantic; for his stable companion, Aquilo, was supposed to be the better of the pair, and it was only after a trial with Andred that Matthew Dawson found that he could fill the place left vacant by Aquilo who had been beaten in the Biennial Stakes on the previous day. This trainer has been singularly fortunate, as after being in turn disappointed by Couronne de Fer, Aquilo, and Tomahawk, each of which animals was at one period or other in great demand for the Derby, he still finds himself in possession of a colt that has done much already towards proving himself their superior. The victory of Lord Falmouth was, it need scarcely be said, matter for universal congratulation, as he is one of the few sportsmen whose long career upon the turf has been unsullied by a single act to which the most scrupulous could take exception, and it is only to be wished that there were more owners of racehorses who followed his good example. A word of praise is also due to little Archer, who rode Atlantic under singularly disadvantageous circumstances, and to the trainer for bringing him to the post in such perfect condition. Atlantic is by Thormanby, whom Matthew Dawson trained for Mr. Merry when he won the Derby in 1860, and Hurricane, who secured the One Thousand Guineas in 1862, so that on the score of breeding there is little to be desired. Spectator, whose distinguishing characteristics last season were his stamina and gameness, ran as if he had lost both those qualities, and it may be taken for granted that, beyond Atlantic and Reverberation, none of the horses which competed on Wednesday will have to be thought of in connection with the Derby.

LATEST DERBY BETTING.

(*Standard, May* 8.)

500 to 100 agst Atlantic (o.; t. 6 to 1)	100 to 6 agst Couronne de Fer (t. & o.)
8 — 1 — Reverberation (o.)	400 — 20 — Tipster (t.)
100 — 8 — Aquilo (t. & o.)	20 — 1 — Novateur (o.)
500 — 35 — George Frederick (t.)	22 — 1 — Glenalmond (o.)

"A MISLEADING JOURNAL."

We feel called upon to protest against a scandalously unjust and flippant leading article in a copy of the *Bombay Gazette* newspaper just to hand. Our contemporary insults the suffering people of Bengal and the laboriously famine-worked members and officials of the Government by calling the Famine of 1874 "the great Bengal imposture," and declaring that it seems "likely to take precedence even of the Tichborne case as the great imposture of our time." He then formally charges the painstaking Lieut.-Governor—who has just arrived among us broken down in health from over-anxiety—with making "utterly fantastic calculations," and the Government with "deliberately pauperising the whole population of the famine districts;" and turns the faithful official notes of evils attendant upon the maintenance of impoverished districts by extraordinary relief measures into "piteous" admissions of the mischief of "profuse and improvident charity." Such a writer must be recklessly indifferent to facts. In England no one doubts that the danger has been real, and that the highest praise is due to the Governments of India and Bengal, and their contingent of hard-worked famine officials, for averting the worst forms of distress and loss of life which threatened. Failure any way approaching to that in Orissa would have been visited with the severest displeasure by the same writer who now finds occasion for bitterness because through the beneficent exertions of the Government too much has been done, as he puts it, to prevent loss of life, so that there is no black roll to mark the track of the grim visitor. Fortunately the writer shows too plainly the narrow spirit in which he writes, for anyone who reads the article to the end, to be misled by it. He would rather that less provision had been made against famine, greater risks run of that starvation which so nearly overtook whole districts through a temporary failure of the transport, than that two things should happen:—1. That India's burden of debt or taxation should be increased. 2. That Sir George Campbell—one of the best and bravest of Indian Lieutenant-Governors—should leave India with the reputation of having effectually stamped out famine and completed useful public works in Bengal. The most effective way, however, of exposing the bad taste and shameful insinuations of the article in question is to quote a passage from it, which we accordingly do, though readers in India have probably long before this judged between the members of the Government and their assailant. Sir George Campbell, in a careful analysis of the effects of the relief system, expressed the hope that no great harm "beyond a somewhat prodigal expenditure of money would result for a short time." Thereupon the *Bombay Gazette* asks if prodigality is only a venial fault on the part of the Government in India, and answering its own question, says:—

"It may be so in the eyes of the full-fed British public, which, gorged to repletion with its own prosperity, appear to be sentimentally anxious that all India should be taxed to provide the Bengal peasant with three full meals a day. But the poor consumers of salt and cultivators of the soil throughout India, who pay the bulk of the taxes and never get three meals a day themselves, would, we fancy, if they could speak in language intelligible to their rulers, denounce as an iniquitous thing the prodigal expenditure of public money for the purpose of either demoralising the population of Behar or building up for Sir G. Campbell himself the reputation of having done more than any of his predecessors for the construction of public works in the Lower Provinces of Hindustan. Sir George, however, has been wise in his generation, and he goes home to receive his reward, while the taxpayers remain to pay for the works by which he has earned it. The moral of his career as Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, so far as this Presidency [Bombay] is concerned, seems to be that our Government made a great mistake in not taking advantage of the famine in Rajpootana a few years ago to get the through line of railway constructed to Agra. But Sir Philip Wodehouse need not despair. He can, without much trouble, invent quite as good a famine in Rajpootana next year as that which now prevails in Behar."

The sagaciously prepared note of Sir George Campbell upon his visit to Tirhoot will stand in the Famine records of India as one of the most valuable contributions to the rightful apprehension of dangers run and difficulties surmounted in providing for a large starving population. One point alone we refer to, as Sir George Campbell's views on this head have been misinterpreted. He admits the neglect of ordinary means of livelihood which follows the starting of Government relief works; but he does not admit that providing relief works causes the desertion of ordinary labour. On the contrary, he attributes this solely to the famine. He gives it as his decided opinion that the people do not desert their ordinary occupation until compelled to do so by want. "Although these simple people (he says) very much follow one another like a flock of sheep, they are at first slow to move; and, even when they have not actually starved, I do think that when they very suddenly come to us in this unusual way, in very large numbers, it is a sure indication that what must be called famine is on them, that is, that they have reached the point when they would starve if not relieved." And again: "I believe that these sudden rushes indicate real want and rapidly-approaching famine." To prevent the assembling of unmanageable multitudes and the demoralisation of the people by charity, Sir George uniformly insists on the careful application of the labour test. Our amazement is that any public writer, with a due sense of responsibility, should select this valuable despatch upon which to build an attack upon the Government, exhibiting a wilful blindness to the simple fact that but for Government action there would inevitable have been a terribly different tale to tell.—*Overland Mail.*

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

May 9th, 1874.

Title for a Darwinian Book of Travel.—From the Isle of Dogs to the Isle of Man.

AMENDED PROVERB.

For the Season. (*By a Belgravian Dowager*)—Marriages are made in—London.

THE HALF-HOUR BILL.

The publicans will never be fully satisfied with any measure but one of their own.

CRUEL DISAPPOINTMENT.

Street Boy. "'Five 'Underd lives lost!!!' 'Ere's a A'p'by! Ulloa! What a sell! 'Ang it all! *It's in California!*"

THE WHIM OF THE DAY.

When the glare on china-ware cracks, it is said technically to be "crazed." But what is the craze in old china, or the cracks either, to those of the people who collect it!

SUPPRESSION OF SMOKING IN CHURCH.

If the Archiepiscopal Clergy Regulation Bill becomes law, it will prevent Ritualists from burning incense any more, and thus from incensing not only one another, but also their Protestant neighbours.

"BALANCE, MESSIEURS!"

Old Groom. "What I always says about jumpin', Master Fred, is this—the great thing is to keep 'the ballast.'"

Master Fred. "Yes. And that gentleman's horse seems to prefer shifting his, Joe."

L'AFRICAIN.

After a careful examination of the remarkable gold ornaments brought from Ashantee, the connoisseurs seem to be of opinion that the natives knew but little of the art of soldering. Perhaps it was as well that they were not also better acquainted with another art—that of soldiering.

THE GOOD LITTLE "VITLER."

Grandmamma Cross. "Grandma' Bruce sent you to bed at twelve o'clock, but as you were a very good boy last Election, Grandma' Cross will let you stop up till half-past!!"

[*Intense Delight of the good little Vitler.*

THE BENEFIT OF THE DOUBT.

Ethel. "And, O Mamma, do you know as we were coming along we saw a horrid, horrid woman with a red, striped shawl, drink something out of a bottle, and then hand it to some men. I'm sure she was tipsy."

Beatrice (who always looks on the best side of things.) "Perhaps it was only *castor oil*, after all!"

ABOVE THAT SORT OF THING.

First Collier. "Here comes t' new Ganger, Bill. Hast thoo heard, he doesn't drink, nur dog-feight, an' goes to chu'ch? Let's smash 'im!"

Second Collier. "Na-ay, na-ay, lad, we've gotten Shampane, an' rides Fust-Class; let's be Gen'lemen, not loike them Sculemesters I heard on t'other day at Rugby—ratten t' new Ganger!"

THAT!

"The Speaker.—I may state that it has sometimes happened that the House has negatived the proposal that the words proposed to be added should stand part of the question, but the effect of that vote is that an entry is made upon our journals that the word 'that' is the only word which remains."

Historic Parliamentary *That*!
Of many a Resolution platitudinous the kernel!
How most magnificent the attitude of isolated That,
Upon the House's journal!

The Irish Members rage and storm;
The bulls run wild, the words wax warm;
The fight assumes sublimity,
When Butt, Home-Ruler sent by Heaven,
Says ninety out of ninety-seven
Is perfect unanimity.

O'Gorman comes, the foe to vex,
And says he longs to change his sex,
And suddenly to don aught
Left of Cassandra's petticoat,
Then on Atlantic waves to float
In search of "H—em—or Connaught!"

Ye Orators of Erin, spare
Our English tongue! Such wear and tear
'Tis hopeless of sustaining:
For when dies out the fluent roar,
The Speaker vows there's nothing more
Than one small *That* remaining.

A man who had been to a crowded ball said he was fond of rings on his fingers, but he didn't like belles on his toes.

More Presents for the Duchess.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh received a deputation from the open-air dealers in Clare-market, who presented congratulatory addresses to their Royal Highnesses, and two-pennyworth of young gooseberries to Her Royal Highness. Their Royal Highnesses have likewise received the following deputations and presents:—Deputation from Greenwich Refreshment House-keepers, with present of plates of fresh boiled shrimps. Deputation from Amateur Authors' Association, with present of fifteen cwt. of unpublished MSS.—*Hornet.*

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK (Limited).
Capital £1,000,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, February, 1874.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

Current Deposit Accounts.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

Fixed Deposits.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 ,,

Exchange.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, 17th October, 1873.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at two and a half per cent. allowed on Deposits subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal up to Rs. One Lac.
Terms for ther Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.
Interest at 4 per cent. will be allowed on Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, and at 4½ per cent. on Deposits at 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
4, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

TERMS 5 RUPEES PER DAY.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

PAPER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE CREAM-LAID DEMY, 18 by 23, and also a few reams of FINE CREAM-LAID DOUBLE FOOLSCAP, 17 by 27. For Prices, apply to the MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Illustrated London News*, in reference to pure literature, speaks of "The Family Herald, that joy to tens of thousands of innocent English households."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Saturday Review* says: "Its Novels and Tales are quite as well written as the best circulating library stories.
"The Answers to Correspondents cannot be fictitious, a romance and a life history being embodied in almost each of them. The Editor is the confidant and confessor in every station of life."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Literary Gazette* says: "It must be said of the Family Herald, that it is the purest reading of all purely amusing literature · it is indeed a family paper."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *British Quarterly Review* says: "Under the head of 'The Story Teller,' we have novels and tales simpler and purer in structure than in the pages of the other penny serials."
"There are charming verses let into its pages, like sunshine, to brighten them."
"It is well considered with reference to its aims and is various and amusing, with a fair amount of utility intermixed. Of all these publications we are inclined to consider the Family Herald the best."

FAMILY HERALD, Monthly 6d.

The *Bookseller* says:—"For amusing reading, such as may be admitted to one's household without fear of consequences, we can recommend the FAMILY HERALD. You get portions of a well-written novel, novelettes, useful information interspersed throughout, answers to correspondents, alone worth the money, and a variety of other matters, which will make readers either merrier or wiser, or perhaps both."

N.B.—The FAMILY HERALD may be had at a small percentage over the published price, of all Booksellers; or direct from W. Stevens, 421 Strand, London, for 14s. per annum, post free.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

THE PATENT VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR.

LIST OF AGENTS, DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET, PRICES, FULL INSTRUCTIONS and TESTIMONIALS
Free, on application at
The "GAZETTE" Office, BOMBAY,
Where the Machine can be seen and explained

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used or less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50	
,, Ear-rings	,, £1 10 to £10	
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20	
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50	
Chains	Per Ounce ,, £8 6	

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
,, Ear-rings	from £5 to £50
,, Lockets	from £5 to £100
,, Rings	from £5 to £500
,, Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.
For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
18, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,
AND
WELLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROAD, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Limited.

The Medical Examiner, SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., will see Applicants at his own house, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, between 9-30 and 11 a.m., or in the Fort, by appointment, at 1-30 p.m.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.

WHOLE-WORLD POLICIES:
UNCONDITIONAL AND INDISPUTABLE.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID), FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON EACH PAYMENT OF PREMIUM BEING MADE.

80 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER, IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

RATES FOR AN ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 PAYABLE BY 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARLY PREMIUMS.

Age next Birthday.	5 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			10 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			15 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	6	0	20
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0	25
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4	30
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	2	8	35
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4	40
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4	45
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	7	4	50
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4	55
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8	60

Age next Birthday.	20 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			25 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			30 Premiums. Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.			Age next Birthday.
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8	20
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0	25
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8	30
35	39	0	8	34	6	8	31	10	0	35
40	43	4	0	38	7	4	35	11	4	40
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8	45
50	55	2	0	50	8	0	48	5	4	50
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8	55
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4	60

Payment may be made half-yearly or quarterly, for particulars see prospectus tables B. C., pages 24 to 27.

HEAD OFFICE.
LONDON, 53, BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.
WITH BRANCHES AT
Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Chester, Ripon, Birmingham, Belfast, Glasgow, &c.

BOMBAY, TREACHER'S BUILDING; AND AT MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TRUSTEE.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE, BOMBAY—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
SOLICITORS.
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE.
MEDICAL EXAMINER.
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D., Mazagon.
AGENTS.
Messrs. GADDUM & Co.

The Medical Examination of Assurants residing in Bombay is to be made by the Company's Medical Officer, Dr. Sidney Smith, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, who will be at home for the purpose daily (except Sundays) between the hours of 9-30 and 11 a.m., and at the P. O. Company's Office daily from 1-30, where applicants can see him by appointment.

The Medical Examination of Assurants residing in the Mofussil is to be made by the Civil Surgeon of the Station, when practicable, otherwise, by the nearest properly qualified European Medical Practitioner.

The Medical Fee will be paid in all cases by the Company, but for Policies under Rs. 5,000 it will be charged to the Assurant with the first premium.

GADDUM & Co., Agents for Bombay.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.

TRUSTEES.
SIR THOMAS EDWARDS MOSS, Bart.
CHRISTOPHER BUSHELL, Esq.
EDWARD HEATH, Esq.
CHAIRMAN.
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.
R. W. KELLEY, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER.
THOMAS WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class Offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favorable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This office offers considerable inducement to intending insurers. The careful selection of Lives secures large Bonuses, which the following figures show:—
New Business, First Quinquennium..............£ 710,385
Ditto Second ditto £1,412,466
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives, full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 54
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Directors.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Andrew Hay, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
Agents—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Medical Referee—Dr. H. Cook.
Solicitors—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring ... £9,717,589-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was ... £1,992,449-12-0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were ... £967,709-3-5
of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate	Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ...	,, 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...	Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above...	,, 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...	Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners, are paid, by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Li[illegible] which have been in force for the full period of three yea[illegible] purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to th[illegible] of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies [illegible] registered by the Agents, such written notices t[illegible] Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted f[illegible] t[illegible] Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents, Bo[illegible]

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable terms. Particulars can be ascertained on application:—

FIRE INSURANCE.
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Fire Insurance Company.
,, Transatlantische Fire Insurance Company.
,, Batavia Fire Insurance Company.

MARINE INSURANCE.
The Batavia Sea and Fire Insurance Company.
,, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
,, La Neuchateloise, Swiss Transport Insurance Company.
,, Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
,, Samarang Sea Insurance Company.
,, Swiss Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
S INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862.............................£300,690
Do. 1872.............................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds.....£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

Age next Birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With Profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without Profits.	For a limited number of Years. One year.	For a limited number of Years. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOTICES.

THE NEW PATENT
ELECTRIC BILLIARD MARKER.
Sole Wholesale and Retail Agents for India and the East,
C. LAZARUS & Co.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to draw the attention of Clubs, Messes, and the Public in general to this wonderful and very ingenious adaptation of the great principle of ELECTRICITY,
as applied to the noble recreation of
BILLIARDS.

One of the greatest inconveniences attendant on this scientific game, and the one most felt by players, is the interruption to play by having continually to run to the wall marking-board to mark the score, and the liability to mistakes in so marking. By this new invention mistakes are impossible, and annoyances and inconveniences are done away with, and the interest in the game is double. *Every player can now mark his score without leaving the table, and from the cushion he is standing near.*

The apparatus itself is so simple in construction that an amateur can put it together in half an hour without the assistance of an electrician.

The battery will last for months without being refilled, and when it needs to be renewed, can be done at any time for a few annas. The extreme simplicity of the Electric Marker and the low charge for the same will, C. L. & Co. are satisfied, make it as popular with the Billiard-playing community of India and the East, as it has already become in England, and in the Continent. C. L. & Co. have at present only a very limited supply of the Electric Markers, but are expecting fresh consignments shortly: meanwhile all orders will be registered for execution.

The Markers can be seen in full work, and all particulars may be ascertained from C. L. & Co., who have been appointed by the Patentees Sole Agents for India and the East. They cannot, therefore, be procured elsewhere.

C. LAZARUS & Co.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CALCUTTA.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.
BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c. &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, [illegible]
Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

HULSE'S
SILVERING PASTE,
WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,
For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES E[illegible]TIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.
In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.
Full directions with each Pot.
PREPARED ONLY
BY
HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

THE RAILWAY WATCH.

A STRONG SILVER OPEN FACE
WATCH,
PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT,
KEY-LESS AND WARRANTED,
A CAPITAL WATCH
FOR
HARD WORK
OR
TRAVELLING.
Rs. 60.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,
HORNBY ROW.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons)
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern ......[illegible] per oz.
Ditto, ditto [illegible] ......[illegible]

QUEEN'S PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
12 Dessert ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
12 Table Forks	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
12 Dessert ditto	[illegible]	[illegible]	....	[illegible]
2 Gravy Spoons	11 ,,	at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 ,,	at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 ,,	at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	..		....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 ,,	at 6 0	....	4 11 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	..		....	1 5 0
				£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the Goldsmiths' Alliance, Limited, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. Ewart, Latham, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. Parry & Co., Madras;
Messrs. Colvin, Cowie, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, or either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that m[illegible] on. The charges have been fixed o[illegible] an extrem[illegible] iberal [illegible]